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THE PRINCE IN JAPAN.

ADDRESSES FROM THE DIET.

When His Royal Highness reached Tokyo he received Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, and Mr. Oku, President of the House of Representatives, who were accompanied by some twenty members of both Houses. Both Presidents presented addresses of welcome, to which the Prince responded.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA'S SPEECH.

Prince Tokugawa, on behalf of the House of Peers, said:

Your Royal Highness:

"We feel it a great privilege respectfully to welcome Your Royal Highness to the capital of Japan."

"From our first introduction into the Community of Nations, the relationship between Japan and Great Britain was marked with great cordiality and finally crystallized in an alliance which has stood a test of twenty years."

"On the occasion of the European trip of our Crown Prince, the Government and people of Great Britain as well as her Court accorded him a reception the warmth of which the Japanese people will never forget and which will remain a bright page in the history of our international relationship."

"On the heels of that happy event, Your Royal Highness has now graciously undertaken your present arduous trip to this far-off country to convey a message of good will and friendship to our Imperial Court. It is beyond all doubt that this exchange of courtesies between the two courts will not only have the most beneficial effect upon the peoples concerned but contribute in no small measure to the peace of the world."

"Speaking in all sincerity on behalf of the members of this House who all share the sentiments I have expressed, I beg Your Royal Highness graciously to accept our warmest greetings."

FROM LOWER HOUSE.

The Lower House, followed in its expressions of welcome, the address presented by Mr. Oku stating:

"To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. May it please Your Royal Highness:

"It is my high privilege to tender to Your Royal Highness a hearty welcome in the name of the House of Representatives which delegated that honour to me by a unanimous resolution adopted prior to its prorogation last month."

"The time-honoured bonds of friendship which united our two Great Island Empires were drawn still closer by an alliance for over a score of years, and our relations have never ceased to grow in intimacy and cordiality. The heartfelt prayer of every Japanese is that the link forged between our peoples may remain forever unbroken."

"All the people of Japan, high and low, are profoundly grateful to the Royal Family and people of Great Britain for the enthusiastic welcome extended to His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince when he visited that country. Never was the heart of Japan more completely filled with joy than on this occasion of welcoming your Royal Highness to these shores."

"We have no doubt that the present tour of Your Royal Highness will have the effect of further strengthening the friendship of Great Britain and Japan and will notably contribute to the peace of the world."

"I now respectfully tender on behalf of the House a sincere welcome to your Royal Highness."

THE PRINCE'S RESPONSE.

His Royal Highness said: "Gentlemen, I deeply appreciate the welcome which you have extended to me to-day on behalf of the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, and am glad of the opportunity of meeting the distinguished Representatives of the Imperial Diet."

"I need not assure you with what feeling of intense pleasure I landed on Japanese soil at Yokohama yesterday, and I am looking forward with the deepest interest to the next few weeks, during which, through the hospitality of His Majesty the Emperor, His Government and people, I hope to gain much sympathetic knowledge of your country, where I am sure I shall make many friends."

"Not the least of the reasons for which I have been looking forward to my visit to Japan is that it enables me to renew the friendship which I formed last year in London with His Imperial Highness the Prince Regent. I regard this friendship as a symbol of the ties of sympathy which bind our countries together, and am confident that, as my friendship with His Imperial Highness is firmly founded on mutual regard and esteem, so nothing will arise to impair the good relations happily existing between Great Britain and Japan."

"Gentlemen, I thank you once again for the words in which you have greeted me, and I wish you all success in your labours."

FROM PRINCE TO PRINCE.

The following historic exchange of compliments and assurances of good will were made by His Imperial Highness the Prince Regent of Japan and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a banquet at the Imperial Palace at Tokyo:

PRINCE REGENT.

"Your Royal Highness—It is with sentiments of profound gratification and sincere regard that, on behalf of His August Father, I extend this evening a most hearty welcome to Your Royal Highness as the guest, not merely of the Court but of the whole nation of Japan."

"It is less than a year ago that I paid a visit to your wonderful country and received at the hands of the Royal Court, the Government and people such magnificent hospitality and such a warm welcome as moved most profoundly the people of my distant homeland. The delicate attention and solicitude manifested by Your Majesty the King and the Queen, and

Your Royal Highness, in order to make me "feel at home" are particularly remembered and shall ever be cherished by me as most precious souvenirs of my foreign tour.

"It is therefore a special pleasure for me to meet Your Royal Highness again so soon and to renew the delightful fellowship which we then enjoyed together. I feel happy also at the thought that in welcoming you here an opportunity is afforded me of acquitting myself in a measure of the indebtedness under which I have been placed."

"I am sure these sentiments are fully shared by the people in general in this country. The visit of a Prince of Wales is an event unprecedented in our history, and the enthusiasm displayed in welcoming Your Royal Highness is as widespread as it is spontaneous. The whole nation to-day hails your person and your visit as a happy embodiment of the traditional friendship so long existing between the two nations."

"In view of the signature of the Quadruple Treaty on the occasion of the epoch-making Conference of Washington, it may not be amiss for me to dwell here upon the high and honourable role played in the past by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in the interests of peace in the Far East and upon the admirable spirit of loyalty manifested by both countries in living up to all its obligations. And I have every confidence that, when this agreement shall have been superseded by a new instrument of wider scope, the same spirit of loyalty will be manifested by the four great powers concerned. I may add, with equal confidence, that the traditional friendship between our two Island Empires, which has been confirmed by the test of time and consecrated by the ordeals of the great war, will ever remain enshrined in the hearts of our people. There is not the least doubt that the present visit of Your Royal Highness will have the happy effects of further strengthening this warm and constant friendship."

"I do not feel sure that you will find your sojourn in this country as interesting as I did mine in yours, but I do feel sure that the whole nation is bent upon making your stay in Japan as enjoyable as possible."

"I now raise my glass and ask the assemblage to drink to the health of our illustrious guest, in which I would include that of his Royal Parents, and I venture to request that he will accept for himself and carry back to his August Father the assurance of our highest esteem and regard together with our sincere wishes for the increasing prosperity of the British Empire."

PRINCE OF WALES.

"YOUR MAJESTY AND YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS—I am so deeply moved by the warmth of Your words of welcome, and the recollection of the reception accorded to me when I landed on your shores this morning and later as I passed along the streets of this great capital is still so vivid in my mind that I am at a loss for words in which adequately to express my thanks and my appreciation."

"It is with the greatest gratification that I hear from your own lips that Your Imperial Highness cherishes such pleasant memories of your visit to England last year. I shall not fail to convey what you have said to Their Majesties the King and Queen, and I feel sure that it will be a matter of equal gratification to them to know that their endeavours to make you "feel at home" were so fully appreciated. I have looked forward with feelings of lively anticipation to my visit to Japan, not only because I hoped to renew that happy companionship with Your Imperial Highness which began so auspiciously last year, but also because I wished to see with my own eyes a country of which I had heard so much, a country so famous as well for its natural attractions as for the position to which it has in a brief period of years attained among the nations of the world."

"Of the sincerity and whole-heartedness of the welcome extended to me I am in no doubt whatever. I know full well that not only Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress and Your Imperial Highness but also the whole Japanese nation wish to make my visit a happy one. I am confident that my sojourn, brief though it is, will be one of unalloyed pleasure and that I shall carry away with me from your beautiful land none but the sunniest of memories."

"Your Imperial Highness has been pleased to refer in terms of high appreciation to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Twenty years have passed since that Agreement first came into existence, years fruitful in momentous events in both East and West. I recall with gratitude the loyalty with which through good and evil days, Japan has observed the ties and obligations created by the Alliance, and I feel assured that in the changes which have recently taken place nothing of our old friendship will be lost. I have no doubt that the Quadruple Treaty into which the older Agreement is about to be merged will result in a deepening—not only of the traditional sympathy between your country and mine but also of the good relations between the four Powers which are parties to it."

"I am confident that in the cause of civilization and humanity, Japan will always be found in close co-operation with Great Britain, and it will be a source of the deepest gratification to me if my visit contributes in any way to foster the existing friendship between our two nations."

"I now raise my glass and ask the assemblage to drink to the health of His Majesty the Emperor, Your Majesty and Your Imperial Highness. I would also beg Your Majesty and Your Imperial Highness to accept for His Majesty the Emperor and Yourself the assurance of the highest esteem and regard of Their Majesties the King and the Queen of England and of myself together with our sincere good wishes for the increasing prosperity of the Empire of Japan."

A MEMORY OF FALKENHAYN IN CHINA.

A reader contributes to the N. C. Daily News the following note on the late General Falkenhayn's connection with China:

Re Falkenhayn: He was artillery instructor to old Chang Chih-tung's forces. When Prince Henry of Prussia came up the Yangtze in the spring of 1900 he took a great fancy to Falkenhayn who had been sent out to China in disgrace by his Imperial Nobility because he couldn't live in the Guard of the Artillery on his means. Prince Henry recognized what Big Willie was too stupid to, that Falkenhayn was an artillery genius. Prince Henry went to Tientsin where the German Consul was I think was windy about the Boxers and wanted the Tsingtao fortifications laid out properly, and with great difficulty persuaded his august brother to consent to Falkenhayn leaving Wuhan and going there. There he did as well that Prince Henry and the Governor between them forced Big Willie to reinstate him and put him in the War College or give him a head War Office job. Falkenhayn lived in Hankow just beyond where is now the Customs House—in Dr. King's tea house, if I am not mistaken. I often saw him and his wife walking on the Bund with their two little boys both of whom were as extravagant as their papa when they grew up, and both of whom, I believe, shot themselves through debt. Hoffmann shot himself in Shanghai in 1908-9, also debt. Fuchs got divorced. His wife was Spanish and very mustard. Old Count Saturday Bernstorff died in a bungalow near Kobe two or three years before the war. The Count was a great pal of mine. He was educated in England and was known to Hun naval blokes in Hankow as the Englishman who spoke German so well. He was more English than Palmerston. I wonder what he would have been if he had lived. The last time I saw Falkenhayn, he and Bernstorff and Fuchs were nocking at the Hankow Club bar preparatory to Falkenhayn's departure for Tientsin. He was a remarkably fine looking man.

DESTRUCTION OF IMPERIAL HOTEL, TOKYO.

TWO TRAGIC DEATHS.

The fire at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, on April 16th, broke out at 3.10 p.m. and rapidly spread. The flames, swept by a fierce wind, soon enveloped the annex and the main building, endangering a beautiful new structure under construction, costing 7,000,000 yen. The firemen were powerless.

Mr. F. Moeller, the contractor for the new hotel building, is reported to be dead. He attempted to escape by reaching the roof. The firemen placed a ladder in an attempt to rescue Mr. Moeller, who, on reaching it, fell but managed to grasp a rung. The flames enveloped him. The hosemen played a stream of water at him but this was futile. Mr. Moeller fell through the flames on to the ground.

By four o'clock the old hotel, with a capacity of 300 guests, was completely gutted. Among the guests of the hotel were some 20 or 30 of the Prince of Wales's suite and a number of officers of H.M.S. *Renown*, who were attending the Imperial Garden Party.

M. Miljaresky, a former Greek Consul, and an old resident, was burned to death. Some 15 firemen were injured, six of them seriously.

A CUSTOMS SEIZURE OF MORPHIA.

EXPLANATION FROM BRITISH EXPORTERS.

The International Anti-Opium Association reports that in a large seizure of morphia made by the Maritime Customs recently there were six 5-lb. tins bearing the labels of a British manufactory, namely, J. A. Wink & Co., London. This firm was written to asking for a verification of their labels and wrappers, and the following is their reply:

"We are in receipt of your letter enclosing a brown paper wrapper and label. We recognize this as our label and the brown paper is without doubt our original wrapper."

"In reply to your inquiry as to the British trade in morphia we may tell you that during the past three years there have been practically no direct transactions with Japan. You are probably aware that exportation from this country is only possible by Home Office permit, and no permit is granted for Japan unless a request is received, together with an undertaking that the morphia will be consumed in Japan and will not be exported."

"We consider it probable that the 5-lb. tins of our manufacture may have been obtained from the United States."

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Albert & Co.'s latest Peco Goods Market Report says:—

The market shows no signs of recovering from the listless state into which it has fallen and we are left with little or no matter or comment on the week's trade. A scattered business in Greys and Whites of insignificant volume has been done for the nearer Yangtze ports, the quantities involved being usually only a few boxes or crates of well-established shops which are always taken to keep the native dyeworks up-country employed whether there is any demand or not—and this really constitutes the bulk of the business. Of general business there is so little that the dealers scarcely find it necessary to keep up their daily calls. Needless to say the continuous movement of heavy bodies of troops, with close proximity of Peking, together with the "sore-rattling" that is taking place in various other sections of the country, is the sole cause of the stagnation, and whether the outcome be war or peace, the situation as it presents itself to-day to the native merchants both here and in the interior is such as to completely justify their inaction.

INTIMATIONS

SANDAKAN LIGHT AND POWER CO., (1922), LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Company which it is intended to incorporate forthwith is issuing a Prospectus dated the 18th day of April, 1922, a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, inviting subscriptions at par for 40,000 Shares of \$10 each payable as follows: \$5 per Share on application, \$5 per Share on allotment, \$2 per Share on the 30th June, 1922, and \$3 per Share on subsequent demand. The subscription list is now open and will be CLOSED on the 15th April, 1922. Copies of the Prospectus can be inspected and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company's General Manager, Messrs. SUTHERLAND, TOMES & CO., St. George's Building, Hong Kong. This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe for Shares, and application will only be received on the footing of the full prospectus and in the form issued therewith.

Dated 20th April, 1922.
SUTHERLAND, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
St. George's Building, Hong Kong. [584]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Action No. cv-1922.

IN THE GOODS OF LEUNG KUN alias LEUNG YING KUN alias LEUNG YUET WA late of No. 26, Praya East, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong Lime Manufacturer deceased.

Between EAM LEUNG SHI alias LEUNG CHING LOI Plaintiff
and
LEUNG WA HANG and LEUNG LUNG WA Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of April, 1922, Mr. JOHN HENNESSEY SETH of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong Accountant was appointed administrator pendente lite of the estate and effects of LEUNG KUN alias LEUNG YING KUN alias LEUNG YUET WA late of No. 26, Praya East, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong Lime Manufacturer deceased, the owner of the Wai San firm, and that no person except the said JOHN HENNESSEY SETH or persons authorised by him is empowered to sell or otherwise to deal with any part of the assets of the said deceased or the said firm including the lime made in the Wai San Factory in Ping Chau.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1922.
GEO. E. HALL BRUTON & CO.,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff. [540]

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D.S.O., R.N.

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THE Steamship "DUNERA," Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this Port on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1922, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to—

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Hongkong, April 24th, 1922. 908

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"THE FLOWING TIDE." CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., presided and there were also present: Mr. A. R. Lowe, Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mr. A. G. Coppin, Mr. W. L. Patten, Mr. H. A. Cartwright, Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. J. P. Bragg, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. T. A. Martin, and Mr. R. Stock (hon. secretary).

The Chairman remarked that two important events in which the Association was concerned had taken place during the past year. One was the joint meeting held with the Kowloon Residents' Association to protest to the Government against the increased rating on houses. The result of a very large and enthusiastic meeting was entirely successful, for the Government—after the return of H.E. the Governor to the Colony—repealed the additional rates. Another important event was the dispatch Home to the Secretary of State for the Colonies of a petition for greater representation. It was noteworthy that whereas under 600 people signed a similar petition in 1916, 1,500 signatures were obtained last year, which showed that there was an increasing feeling that some greater measure of representation should be accorded to residents. Mr. Pollock recalled that the petition was a moderate one; the petitioners asked for the right to elect all non-Chinese members of the Legislative Council; secondly, the constitution of a wider electorate for such election; an unofficial majority of one, subject to certain ample safeguards, upon the Legislative Council. This petition was now in the hands of every member of Parliament at Home, and he thought members might be sure that Colonel John Ward and others would emphasize in the House of Commons, not merely the very moderate nature of the reforms asked for, but the fact that the granting would be in line with other measures of reform in the direction of wider representation in other parts of the British Empire.

In this connection Mr. Pollock quoted from a speech by Mr. Lloyd George in 1917 in which he said there was no part in the sphere of statesmanship in which there was greater need for revised ideas than in our attitude towards the great commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire. Mr. Pollock remarked that there were various Crown Colonies in the Empire in which not only was the principle of election granted but also the principle of an official majority and, in view of the importance of Hongkong, there was no reason why they should not get both greater representation and an official majority on the Council. With an unofficial majority of one, if this were entirely against the Government, it would mean that there was general dissatisfaction with the measure brought forward. One of the difficulties with which they had to contend in Hongkong was the constant change in population; this made it the more surprising that 1,500 signatures were obtained to the recent petition. All sorts of counter-arguments were put forward, but their opponents did not agree in their various contents. Some could see little good in granting the petition because, they said, the same persons would be elected. At all events, the representatives would be elected on a broader basis if they had a greater number of constituents behind them. Another argument brought forward against the change was that the present Governor—and undoubtedly it was the fact—was ready to listen to argument upon all sides. That statement was perfectly true about the present Governor but it was not necessary to carry the memory far back to come to times when that notoriously was not the case, and there was no security that in the future there might not be in the Colony another autocratic Governor who would not be ready to listen to advice. Merely to say that the present Governor was willing to listen to representations was no argument in favor of perpetuating a system which was inconsistent with the principles of wider representation increasingly prevalent throughout the British Empire.

"So far as I can see," continued Mr. Pollock, "there has not been any really serious attack upon a single item of the petition. I cannot recall the single solid argument which has been advanced against the right of election or against the constitution of a wider electoral body, or against there being an unofficial majority of one on the Legislative Council, subject to certain rights, mentioned in the petition, in connection with the defence of the Colony and so on. Therefore, I cannot help feeling that, now the members of the House of Commons have this before them, we ought to see something accomplished."

As to the affairs of the Association, Mr. Pollock said there was a cash balance of \$30, but the Association owed sundry creditors a larger amount. He hoped members would pay their subscriptions promptly because it was obviously undesirable that the Association should be in debt. The expenses last year were very heavy indeed, in connection with the petition, which involved payments for advertising, printing, stationery, hire of the City Hall, etc. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Chairman said that, as some of them were aware, he was going away on leave until November. It was undesirable that there should be an absentee President and he had pleasure in proposing that their Vice-President, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., be elected President for the year. Mr. W. L. PATTEN seconded and the motion was unanimously approved.

On the proposition of Mr. Dowbiggin seconded by Mr. Lowe, Mr. J. Owen Hughes was elected Vice-President.

The Chairman proposed Mr. R. Stock, of Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co., as Hon. Secretary. Mr. W. Jackson seconded and the motion was approved.

The Chairman expressed thanks to Mr. White, the Hon. Secretary, last year, for the enormous amount of work he did in connection with the petition. The Chairman mentioned that Mr. E. A. M. Williams, who had been good enough to carry on the work of the Treasurer for a number of years, had left for Canada. He was glad to be able to tell the meeting that another gentleman of the firm of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews had consented to carry on the work. He proposed that Mr. T. A. Martin be elected to fill the position.

Mr. Jackson seconded and the motion was carried.

The following members were elected on the Committee: Dr. Bailean, Dr. Forsyth, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Messrs. P. H. Holyoake, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, W. L. Patten, A. R. Lowe, W. A. Dowley, A. G. Coppin, S. D. Couland, H. A. Cartwright, F. A. Joseph, J. P. Bragg, W. Jackson, and D. Harvey.

Mr. J. Owen Hughes said that before the meeting concluded he thought the least they could do was to express appreciation of the services rendered by the President to the Association. (Applause.) Mr. Pollock, as we all know, "has been the life blood of the Association and, like all other interests that he takes up, nothing would sweep him from the attainment of the object he has in view. We shall miss him very much, although he is only going away from us for a few months, and we shall look forward with very much pleasure to his return and to his taking an active part, again, in the work of our Association. I ask you to join with me in wishing both Mr. and Mrs. Pollock a very happy holiday."

The members signified their appreciation by applause.

The Chairman in reply, thanked Mr. Owen Hughes for his very kind words. "I do feel," he said, "that we ought to be on the verge of some great improvement in the representation of the Colony. I think the time is ripe. I have never despaired of it even in what seemed to be the darkest hours of the Association. I think that the flowing tide of progress is with us. I thank you very much for your good wishes for myself and my wife, and, although we feel that after 81 years absence we ought to renew acquaintance with the Home country, when the time comes to return we shall do so very gladly indeed."

ANGRY CROWDS IN YAU MATI. HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE POLICE.

Since the strike the attitude of the Chinese living in Yau mati towards the police has been markedly hostile. Recently there have been several mob demonstrations against police officers. Crowds collect on the slightest pretext and whenever they have the opportunity they do their utmost to hamper the police in the execution of their duty, even their own compatriots, the Chinese police, are subjected to this treatment, although the Indian police, from all accounts, are specially marked out for victimization.

During the past week-end there have been three or four such demonstrations, so we are given to understand. At the coal yard fire, at Yau mati, on Sunday night, a crowd of approximately 3,000 people gathered. The mob was inclined to be unruly and on being ordered right back out of the danger zone by the Indian police there were cries of "Strike Indian!" Then came a fusillade of bricks, which resulted in one Indian policeman having his face badly cut. One of the ringleaders was recognised and arrested. Yesterday morning he was sent to prison for six weeks by Mr. Lind.

In another case, on the 23rd inst., a Chinese constable arrested a truck coeche in the Shanghai street for a breach of traffic regulations. A menacing crowd of about 500 persons quickly assembled and the assistance of other police in the vicinity, including some Indians, had to be summoned, but the police were unable to retain custody of the man who had been arrested. A European constable who had arrived on the scene arrested a young Chinese whom he regarded as a ringleader and marched him off to the Mongkok Police station followed by a growing crowd which surrounded the station, shouting "Release." As there were only two European Sergeants, and two Chinese policemen in the station their position did not seem altogether secure. The telephone was out of order so that hopes of obtaining early reinforcements from Yau mati station were out of the question. Finally a revolver shot had to be fired into the air before the crowd suddenly broke up.

The arrested man was brought before Mr. Lindell yesterday morning and charged with disorderly conduct, but as the man had been arrested on suspicion only and as no direct evidence was brought against him he was discharged.

Sergeant Neil, in relating the story to the Magistrate said that only on the previous day there had been a demonstration against a policeman who had arrested a thief of bricks.

The police can give no reason for these demonstrations unless they are the outcome of the recent general strike.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

THE D.S.P. EXCEEDS THE SPEED

There was some very interesting points raised during the hearing of a motor-car offence case, yesterday, at the Magistrate's Court, when Mr. T. H. King, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, summoned the driver of motor-car No. 181 for reckless driving through Aberdeen village on the evening of April 5th. Mr. G. G. N. Tinson appeared for the defendant and a European witness gave evidence in favour of the defence. One of the outstanding features of the case was that the Deputy Superintendent of Police admitted that his car was travelling at a speed of 13 miles per hour through the village, where there is a speed control of 10 miles per hour.

Mr. King's evidence was taken first. He said that on the evening of April 5th he was going through Aberdeen in a private car. When passing the police station another car came up from behind, passing his car 10 yards further on, and got well ahead in a space of 40 yards. He estimated the speed to be something like 18 to 20 miles per hour. He considered it was a case of reckless driving. It was dark and there were a large number of people about.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tinson, Mr. King admitted that his own car was going at a speed of 12 to 13 miles per hour. Do you consider 12 or 14 miles per hour reckless driving?—It depends on the circumstances.

You were travelling 13 miles per hour. Was that because you wanted to catch anyone who would be driving recklessly?—No, in a controlled area any car passing another car which was driven at 10 miles per hour would be guilty of reckless driving.

Why do you think it is not reckless for one car to go at a speed of between eleven and twelve miles per hour in a controlled area and reckless for two to pass abreast at the speed?—It is unsafe for two cars to go abreast.

As third Police Officer, in the Colony you were exceeding the speed limit?—I was driving well on the left side of the road.

Mr. Tinson estimated that the speed of the defendant's car was about one mile per hour faster than Mr. King's car, working out the sum on the basis of the time and distance it took the car to pass by.

The Court further investigated the point, and the Magistrate was of the opinion that the speed must have been a little more than that stated by the defendant's solicitor.

Continuing, Mr. Tinson asked: You don't like being passed Mr. King?—I don't mind.

You stopped Mr. Lammett for passing you once?—He said he was.

The Magistrate: What has Mr. Lammett got to do with this case?

Mr. Tinson: The circumstances are similar. I am quoting from evidence. I am now merely suggesting that my client's car passed Mr. King's car in a controlled area, which he did not like.

In reply, Mr. King said that he was not so unreasonable as to take exception to other people passing him on the road. On this particular day several cars had passed him, and in two instances on the verge of controlled areas.

Mr. Tinson: It was admitted in the Lammett case that you were doing 13 miles per hour in a controlled area. Yes, that was on entering a controlled area. On that occasion I told the driver to go slowly.

After the driver of the car had given evidence to the effect that he sounded his horn and that he was not exceeding the speed limit, Miss Fennell, the occupant of the car, was called. She did not think the speed excessive. The driver did the trip to Repulse Bay two or three times per week and had always driven through Aberdeen very carefully.

Mr. Tinson submitted that there was evidence of reckless driving. There might have been evidence that the car was slightly exceeding the speed limit, but in that case the admission of Mr. King of a similar offence had to be taken into consideration; also the fact that Mr. King was the third police officer in the Colony, and that he was the only person in the case who had possession of the facts.

Reckless driving meant something that was a danger to the public. He submitted that in this case there was no danger.

Mr. Lindell said that, taking Mr. Tinson's word that reckless driving meant dangerous driving, he found that in this case the circumstances were of such a character. He would impose a fine of \$5.

CONSERVANCY WORKS IN KWANGTUNG.

GOOD WORK BEING DONE.

We have received a copy of the half-yearly report on the progress of the work undertaken by the Kwangtung Board of Conservancy Works. Among the information to be gleaned from it is (1) that work on the controlling dam at Lupao, on the North River continued without interruption to the end of the year; (2) that, as regards the East River, the survey of the dyke system carried on above Eakling has now been extended beyond that town and will eventually embrace the whole of the East River delta; (3) that a scheme for the improvement of the Front Reach is now under consideration; and (4) that a survey of the Han river and its delta, at Swatow, has been completed, and a preliminary estimate of the cost of repairing the dykes amounts to H.K. \$1,500,000. It is the intention of the population of the Delta to raise the money themselves and to execute the work under the Board's supervision.

The statement of accounts shows that H.K. \$248,887 was drawn from the Canton Funds during the half year while the local Government contributed Canton bank-notes to the amount of \$12,800, the equivalent of H.K. \$11,043.01.

The Engineer-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Board of Conservancy Works, is Major G. W. Oliver, C.E., of the Royal Swedish Corps of Engineers.

MR. GORDON LOWDER RETIRING.

40 YEARS IN CHINESE CUSTOMS.

In September next Mr. E. Gordon Lowder retires from the Chinese Maritime Customs. He left Shanghai last week on leave in anticipation of that farewell. The loss sustained through his departure is one which will be felt keenly both by the Service and by foreign residents in China as a whole, particularly those who have been in a position to appreciate his personality and work. Mr. Lowder, a few years ago, was Commissioner in charge of the Kowloon Customs district, and the following biographical notes from the N.C. Daily News will interest many readers in this Colony:—

Mr. Lowder is now the senior European member of the Customs both in years and length of service, having been appointed just two days ago. His family connections with China, and the East, have existed for some 180 years, a period great in its tradition of loyal and substantial service by Englishmen overseas and one which, as the representative of a long line of colonial servants, he has upheld with distinction and success.

EARLY DAYS AT POOCHOW.

Mr. Lowder was born in Kanagawa, Japan, in September, 1862, and it is a matter of some interest that the date of his birth was just two days after the murder of Richardson on the Tokaido highway. His father, who died in 1902 after over 40 years continuous residence in Japan, was in the British Consular Service. The son was educated at Marlborough College and on the eve of his 20th birthday was appointed to the Chinese Customs Service, came to China, and was first stationed at Poochow. It was during his post there that the French fleet under Admiral Courbet entered the harbour and attacked and destroyed the Chinese fleet at anchor and partly demolished the arsenal near Pagoda Anchorage.

At a later date, Mr. Lowder served in the Shanghai Inspectorate General when it was being established during the siege of Peking and subsequently was Auditor Secretary to the Inspector General Sir Robert Hart, continuing in that post for five and a half years. In 1900, he came to Shanghai for a few months as Commissioner during the time the Astraea Channel was opened for navigation. His career since that date has included posts as Commissioner at Newchwang, Kowloon (Hongkong), Amoy, Hankow, and Shanghai; in his capacity as Commissioner at Shanghai, he has also served as Director of the Huangpu Conservancy Board.

SEVEN GENERATIONS IN FAR EAST.

Most remarkable are the associations of the Lowder family with China and the East which, as has been said, date back approximately 180 years. Mr. E. Gordon Lowder's great-great-grandfather, who held a commission in H.M. Navy, visited Macao in H.M.S. *Zephirus* in 1753. His son, who was a midshipman in the Hon. East India Company's fleet, visited Macao in 1829. His son, the Rev. John Lowder, A.M., was the first British Consular Chaplain in Shanghai and lost his life by drowning at Pootung in 1849. His widow married Mr. Alcock (afterwards Sir Rutherford Alcock) who was British Consul in Shanghai at the time of the establishment of the foreign Inspectorate of Customs in 1854 and was later H.B.M. Minister at Yedo and at Peking. Another son of the Rev. John Lowder, Mr. G. G. Lowder, was in the Customs Service in China, an uncle of Mr. E. Gordon Lowder.

The latter also has a son in the Chinese Maritime Customs whose small son marks the seventh generation in direct line and of the same name who have resided in China and the East.

A COMRADE OF MORRISON'S.

On his mother's side, Mr. Lowder's grandfather was the Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D., who came out to Macao to join the Morrison Education Mission there in 1830. He afterwards went to Japan and was one of the translators of the New Testament into Japanese which translation is used to the present day. It was he, also, who took home the first educational commission of Chinese students to America, the most prominent of these being Mr. Yung Wing, who was afterwards the first Chinese Minister to the United States.

It is only in accordance with the traditions of the Lowder family that Mr. E. Gordon Lowder's three sons should serve in the Great War, in which one of them was killed in the great Somme push in September, 1915.

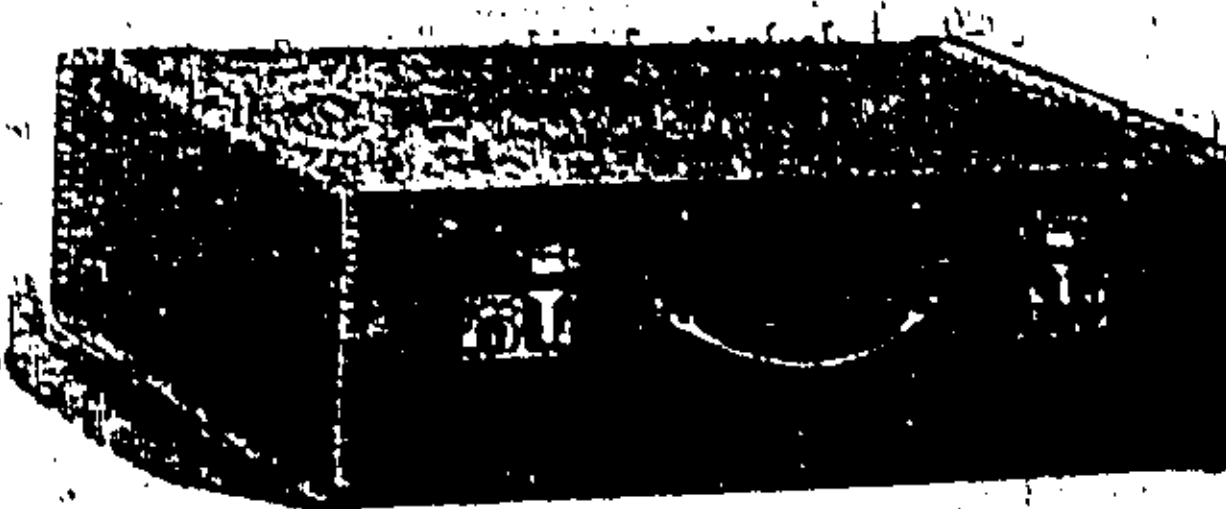
Mr. Lowder has received the following decorations from the Chinese Government: from the Manchu Government the civil rank of the third class, and the order of the Double Dragon, and from the Republic of China the order of the Excellent Crop, third class and second class.

CHINESE LOANS.

In the House of Commons, on March 6th, Mr. C. Harcourt (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs) informed Mr. L. Malone that the British group in the Chinese Consortium consisted of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., the London County Westminster and Paris Bank, Ltd., Messrs. J. Henry Schroder & Co., the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and the British Trade Corporation. The conditions under the Consortium were made to China by His Majesty's Government, but were contained in the New Consortium Agreement signed on October 18th, 1920. Other banks or financiers wishing to make loans to China would, if conflicting with the spirit or policy of the Consortium Agreement, not receive the support of His Majesty's Government.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

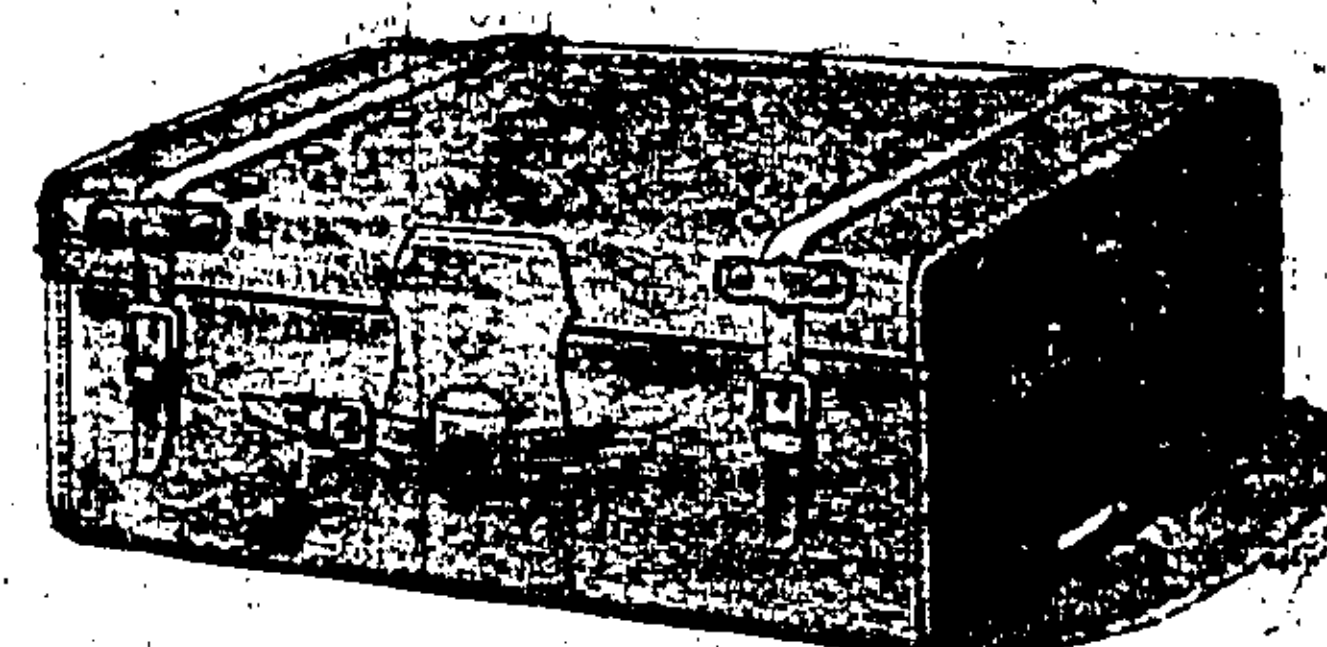
HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF
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TEL. 1741.

HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

JUST RECEIVED

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3419 (AIN'T WE GOT FUN
NOT SO LONG AGO) | 3428 (HAPPINESS
I CALL YOU SUNSHINE) |
| 3433 (MOLLY O
GOOD BYE PRETTY BUTTER
FLIES) | 3439 (LISTENING
CROONING) |
| 3464 (WANG WANG BLUES
HOME AGAIN) | 3450 (MIMI
OH ME OH MY) |

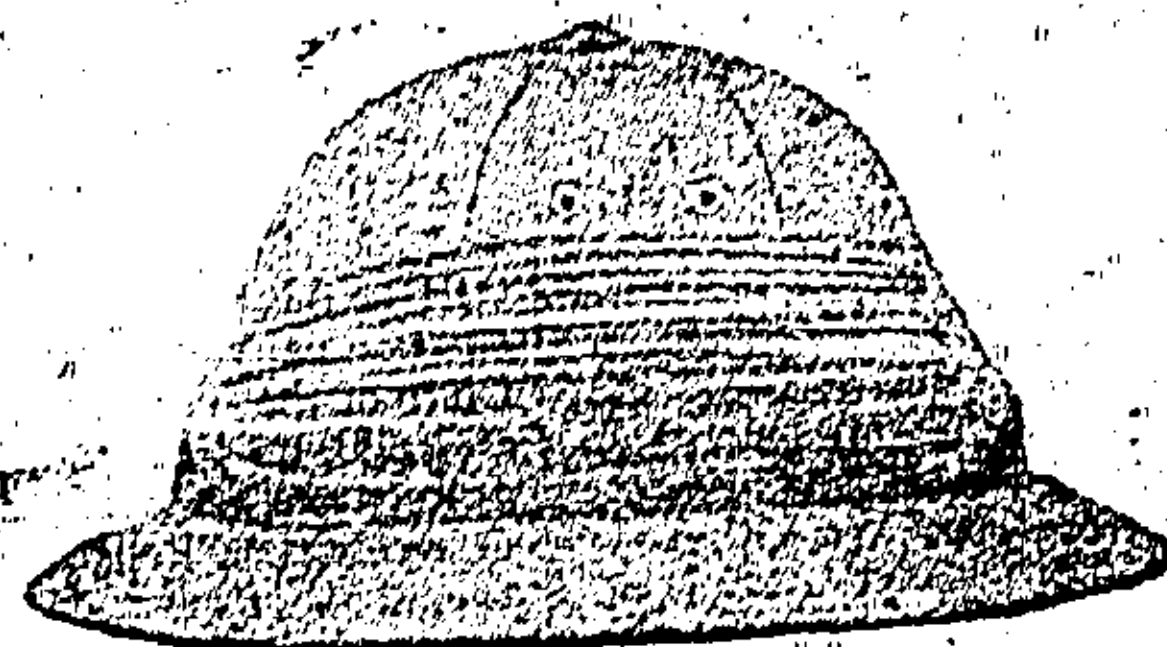
ANDERSON'S

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL)

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

THE HOUSE FOR THE BEST SELECTION OF
SUN HATS



SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES, STOCKED ONLY

SUPERIOR QUALITIES

10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DON'T FORGET.

CAPT. EVANS LECTURE "THE DOVER PATROL" in Talkoo Club, TO-NIGHT at 8.45. Tickets may be obtained at door. [918]

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the Valuation Lists for the Colony for the year 1922 will be open to inspection at the Treasury for twenty-one days commencing on SATURDAY, the 22nd April, 1922.

C. Mc. MESSER,
Treasurer and Assessor of Rates.
21st April, 1922. [920]

UNITED SERVICES RECREATION CLUB

THERE will be no THE DANCE on THURSDAY, 27th, but a DANCE commencing at 8.30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 29th. String Band of 10 and K. E. O. Grenadiers. [915]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

SPECIAL CADDIES will be available at Fanning on SUNDAY NEXT, 26th April. Fee, including railway fare, 70 cents. [914]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

DEEP WATER BAY.

TIFFINS.

MEMBERS desirous of having tiffin in the club house must order same by 5 o'clock on the day previous. Tiffin may be ordered either from Happy Valley or Deep Water Bay Club House (tiffin which have not been ordered the day previous cannot be served).

By Order. [916]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MELBOURNE & FREEMANTLE.

THE Steamship "RIALTO."

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that this steamer arrives and is now ready to discharge. Consignees are requested to take delivery from alongside in accordance with the terms of Bills of Lading.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed into godown at Consignees' risk and expense. All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st May, or they will not be recognised.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1922. [919]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

S.S. "BENMOHR" & "BENKEOCH."

CONSIGNEES of cargo from ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON and STRAITS, per above steamers are hereby notified that the cargo overcarried to Shanghai owing to the Shipping Strike at Hongkong has been returned to this Port per s.s. "BENALDER," and delivery can be obtained on presentation of original Bills of Lading to the Underwriter.

Consignees are advised that the cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon and that no Fire Insurance has been effected.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all cargo remaining undelivered after 2nd May, will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed, and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns, where it will be surveyed on 2nd May, at 10 A.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1922. [921]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE M.V. "GLYNHARRY"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd May, 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be surveyed in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 2nd May, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1922. [917]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I beg to warn all the local Stores and Shops in the Colony not to accept orders from a certain individual who presents my card, and who is for goods to be supplied to him in my name as I found out two cases to be a bad, as a good number of my cards have been stolen and used for the purpose.

P. A. XAVIER.
Hongkong, April 24th, 1922. [911]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE hereby give notice that we have removed from No. 4, Duddell Street, New Officers at 12, Beaconfield Arcade.

RAMSEY & CO.,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1922. [905]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce the REMOVAL of our Office to No. 2, QUEEN'S CENTRAL on the 18th April.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1922. [865]

INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1922. [893]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the TWELFTH DAY of MAY, 1922, at 12.20 P.M., for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of Association of the Society which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Society's Registered Office at Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Society to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the NINTH DAY of JUNE, 1922, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1922.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
894]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1922, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, April 21st, 1922. [895]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the TWELFTH DAY of MAY, 1922, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office at Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the NINTH DAY of JUNE, 1922, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
898]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SUBJECT to weather conditions, the following dates have been fixed:—
FINAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES—FRIDAY, 28th April.
SINGLES—MONDAY, 1st May.
CHALLENGER ROUND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—WEDNESDAY, 3rd May.
CHALLENGER ROUND OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES—FRIDAY, 5th May.
RESERVED SEATS may now be booked at the Pavilion by Members, Subscribers and those holding "Privilege tickets," except 70 lists will remain open at the Pavilion until TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, 26th April after which date they will be transferred to Messrs. Montrose & Co., Seats: \$1 each.

NOTE.—Ticket-holders are requested to consult the back of tickets as to the position of their seats. [910]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB

MEMBERS are notified that the Bathing Season commences on May 1st, and continues until Oct 31st, and that they may introduce friends as Bathing Members at the following fees:—
Single Bathing Member's Ticket, \$45.
Double Bathing Member's Ticket, \$90.
Bathing membership does not call for Ballot or an Entrance fee, and it is understood that Ladies and Gentlemen, wishing to become Bathing members, do so on the understanding that it is for the Bathing season 1922 only.

By order of the General Committee,
A. G. LAMPLUGH,
Hon. Secretary.
[912]

VERNON & SMYTH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business heretofore carried on by FRANK SMYTH as a Sharebroker under the style of VERNON & SMYTH has been taken over by ROBERT THOMAS MATHESON as from the 1st DAY of APRIL, 1922, and that as from the 1st day of April, 1922, the said Frank Smyth ceased to be liable in any way in respect of the said business and that all liabilities of whatsoever nature incurred by the said Firm of Vernon & Smyth and from the 1st day of April, 1922 have been and will be incurred by the said Robert Thomas Matheson solely.

Dated the 26th day of April, 1922.
FRANK SMYTH,
ROBERT THOMAS MATHESON.
[897]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 12th May, 1922, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1921, and of declaring Dividends, etc. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from April 29th to May 12th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1922. [897]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of the Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the TWELFTH DAY of MAY, 1922, at 12.50 P.M., or the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting.

A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office at Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the new Articles already approved by the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings aforesaid, on FRIDAY, the NINTH DAY of JUNE, 1922, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution, the above mentioned Resolution.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1922.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
[896]

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1922, at 11.15 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 31st December, 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 26th April, 1922 until WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1922, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1922. [870]

INTIMATION

You will arise refreshed, full of vigour and energy, if you make it a habit of taking

WATSON'S Effervescent LIVER SALT.

It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

Price \$1.40 per bottle

Having Arisen

You may contemplate and enjoy a most refreshing and luxurious bath by using

WATSON'S Household AMMONIA

WATSON'S TURKISH BATH SALTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

Established 1841.

BIRTH.

SILVA.—At Shanghai, on April 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. BASTO DA SILVA, a son.

MARRIAGES.

KLUBIEN—SEVERIN.—At Shanghai, on April 16th, JOSEPH KLUBIEN, Chinese Maritime Customs Service, Chungking, to LILIAN MARIE NEZGAARD SEVERIN, of Copenhagen, Denmark.
MUNRO-FAUER—BLACKBURN.—At Shanghai, PAUL HECTOR MUNRO-FAUER, to MARION BEATRICE BLACKBURN, of Ealing.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 111, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 26TH, 1922.

THE GRAVE SITUATION OF CHINA.

Significant movements of troops in the North last week greatly increased popular excitement in Peking and caused a slight run on Chinese banks by people wishing to procure silver. Another message relates to "a mass meeting" at which a committee was appointed to secure reserve supplies of food. Reuter's Correspondent on the 14th inst. reported that the situation was rapidly reaching an acute stage, and that official circles in Peking were most apprehensive that the threatened grand struggle between General CHANG Tso-LIN and General WU PEI-FU was imminent. Though ten days have since passed the situation remains the same. There has been no further approach to a clash, but the situation does not appear less acute. How far these movements in the North are related to those of Dr. SUN YAT SEN's "grand expeditionary army," there is nothing in the reports to indicate, but there is no difficulty in associating President SUN's declarations of anxiety to lead this army northward at the earliest possible moment with these military dispositions in the North. General CHANG Tso-LIN up to ten days ago had advanced some 22,000 troops from the neighbourhood of Mukden in the direction of Chihli, and it was reported that 47,000 more were preparing to entrain. General CHANG Tso-LIN, asserts that the Canton Government, including General CHIU CHUNG-MING, is co-operating in the reunification plan, by which a national conference will be called within a month to revise or draw up a new constitution and to elect a new Parliament. General WU PEI-FU, he says, is the only obstacle, and he can and will defeat General WU

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

HONGKONG BRANCH ANNUAL MEETING.

An interesting feature of the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society's Hongkong Auxiliary, held at the Helena May Institute, yesterday afternoon, was the presence of two of the delegates of the Students' World Conference, recently held at Canton. They were the Rev. P. N. F. Young, Lecturer in History at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, and Mr. H. B. Bu, of Burma, a B.A. of the Calcutta University. The Bishop of Victoria presided.

The Rev. Dr. T. W. PEARCE (hon. secretary) read the annual report. As compared with the sales for 1920, it was noted that there had been an advance of 1,381 on the number of Bible Society publications issued. The financial statement, read by the hon. treasurer, Capt. Fogg, showed that the balance in hand was \$100. The total receipts amounted to \$3,673.23 and of this amount \$3,377 was collected in churches, whilst the remainder, collected by the ladies' committee, the Chinese section of that committee raised no less than \$1,103.10, which was considered a fine contribution.

The Chairman referred to the splendid progress of the British and Foreign Bible Society. His conviction was that the Bible was never more read than at present.

The Rev. P. N. F. Young, addressing the meeting, referred to the Bible as the most international book in the world. It was the Eastern students' great guide. The outstanding feature of the Conference at Peking was that Christians of other countries were found to be just as sincere about the adjustment of the world's troubles as they were here or in England. He was sorry to say that he had seen an old war poster in one of the main streets of Hongkong, proclaiming to the public, under the picture of a militant German soldier ruthlessly conquering the world, "Once a German always a German." That was a lie. Anybody who knew Germany and read German history knew that the Germans of 50 years ago were not the same as they were just prior to the war. As to Chinese problems the speaker admitted that there was an anti-Christian movement, but the Chinese, despite this, were adopting methods which were the outcome of Christianity.—(Applause.)

Mr. H. B. Bu dealt with the influence of the Bible in India and, by way of illustration, referred to its influence on Mr. Ghandi, the Indian agitator. He believed that Mr. Ghandi was more of a spiritual than a political leader. Mr. Ghandi once told him that he derived his strength from the Hindu sacred books and from the Bible, but that he derived more good from the Bible than from the former.

On the motion of the Rev. W. T. SCHOLZ, seconded by the Bishop of Victoria the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—

President: The Right Rev. The Bishop of Victoria. Committee: The Clergy and Ministers of contributing churches. The Naval and Military Chaplains serving in Hongkong. Mr. J. L. McPherson, Mr. W. M. Humphreys, Mrs. Dowbiggin, Mrs. J. Martin, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Ma Ying Pin, Miss Woolley, Dr. J. Herbert Sanders, Rev. H. R. Wells, Mrs. J. Milne, Mrs. Edmunds, Miss Pitts, Mrs. J. H. Kemp, Mrs. Blean, Miss Storr, Mrs. C. H. W. Moore, Hon. Treasurer, Capt. H. Fogg; Hon. Secretary, Dr. T. W. Pearce.

The meeting closed with a vote thanks proposed by Dr. PEARCE to the delegates, to the workers and to the Committee of the Helena May Institute for the use of the meeting room.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAR MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I would like to ventilate through your columns the opinion that the Cenotaph Scheme of the War Memorial Committee should be dropped and the money spent in some more useful way. Public opinion, so far as one can gauge it and especially since H.R.H. plumped for reason, seems averse to cenotaphs and favours the total sum of War Memorial monies going to a Nursing Home or to some equally public-serving institution. There is also the point to consider that the Cenotaph was designed for a long and (when compared with its length) narrowly thoroughfare, and in the opinion of many architects is most unsuitable to a Square which, incidentally, is already filled with enough of these abortive monumental monstrosities. If we must continue to waste labour and material in this way, why not have a fish-pond around the Queen Victoria statue and thus transform an arid space into something really "beautiful." Perhaps you might tempt your readers to air their views on this subject as it is too late. In this connection I ought to mention, however, that the Daily Press stated a few days ago that the Cenotaph had been already "ordered." Does this mean acceptance of plans or a local contract signed? If it is too late then one must be content with mild censure of the parties concerned. Theirs, admittedly, is a thankless task, but it really was unkind of them to precipitate in this way their irritation at delay.—Yours, etc.,

EX-FIGHTER.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1922.

Installation of the water carriage system was refused to the occupier at No. 3, Conduit Road, by the Sanitary Board, yesterday, on the ground that the water supply was inadequate. A similar application, in respect of No. 123, The Peak, was postponed pending a reply from the Government to the Board's inquiry whether the public water supply would be available for Peak houses for this purpose. The members of the Board at the meeting were: the Chairman (Mr. G. R. Bayer), the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, the Hon. Mr. Chow Sou-sun, Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. G. D. Black, the M.O.H. (Dr. Pearce) and the Secretary (Mr. Reynolds).

CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.
PACIFIC COMPANY'S
TRANSACTIONS.

Paris, April 24th.

The report of the Financial Affairs Section which led to the enquiry into the affairs of the Pacific Maritime and Commercial Company, mentioned in yesterday's cables, describes the Pacific Maritime and Commercial Company as an "occult branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine," and says that M. Gallusser made the acquaintance of M. Pernotte at Tientsin.

M. Pernotte advanced him money, and in July, 1918, helped him to found the Pacific Maritime and Commercial Company with a capital of 1,500,000 francs, which was successively raised to 30,000,000 francs. M. Pernotte and M. Gallusser are alleged to have formed a syndicate for the flotation of Pacific Maritime Commercial Company shares at 400 francs, which they first bought in at 200 francs and pocketed the difference.

The Bourse quotation for the shares rose to between 450 and 500 francs, then fell to twenty francs.

When it was decided to transform the Pacific Maritime and Commercial Company into the Pacific Company, fresh funds were raised, allegedly without the knowledge of the Board of Directors, who were fooled by fictitious statements and accounts. M. Gallusser declares that when he quitted control of the Pacific Company it owed the Banque Industrielle 33,000,000 francs, but that the debt ought to have been diminished at least half, by the realisation of floating stocks worth 40,000,000 francs.

He admits that the syndicate of which he and M. Pernotte were members, realised a profit of 300 francs per share on 24,000 shares, but the profit went to buy-in shares at 600 and 700 francs, in order to secure an option for the subscription of fresh capital.

THE PRINCE IN JAPAN.

FURTHER HEAVY RAIN SPOILS
OUTING.

Tokyo, April 25th.

To-day, in consequence of the heavy rain, the Prince of Wales' projected trip to Lake Shoji and Mount Fuji was abandoned.

The Prince is remaining at Hakone till to-morrow evening, when he proceeds to Kyoto. (From Sir Herbert Russell.)

INSUFFICIENT OIL SUPPLIES
FOR BRITISH NAVY.

TWO CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

London, April 24th.

A startling statement is made by Mr. Geoffrey Drage, in a recent letter to the Times, that the Government has not at present enough oil to enable it to send the Battle-ship to Singapore and Hongkong, and that in the event of an attack at present "Hongkong and Singapore Singapore must fall at once."

The statement is received with incredulity by a well-informed correspondent of the Times, who declares that the Admiralty can rely on the new oilfields at Sarawak to amply provide any naval demands at a moment's notice.

Thanks to the patriotic foresight of the late Rajah Sarawak, arrangements were made to secure an adequate supply of oil which will always be at the disposal of the Navy at Singapore.

INTERNATIONAL LOANS.

FOR CANADA BRAZIL AND
GERMANY.

New York, April 24th.

M. Pierpont Morgan has accepted the Reparation Commission's invitation to join a committee to consider the flotation of an International Loan for Germany. He sails for Europe in May. Morgans are offering for subscription a five per cent. Canadian Loan of \$100,000,000 running for thirty years with the option of redemption in twenty years.

The issue is at par.

New York, April 24th.

It is understood that a syndicate of American bankers is arranging a \$25,000,000 loan for Brazil, which is to run for 25 or 30 years at seven per cent, replacing the short-term loan made last year by London bankers.

CELLULOSE AND PAPER FROM
MAIZE STALKS.

A Hungarian Professor named Istvanthy claims that he has invented a method of manufacturing cellulose and paper from maize stalks.

BARLIER CABLES.

INSUBORDINATE INDIAN
TROOPS.

IMPERIAL LANCERS REFUSE DUTY.

Hyderabad, April 24th.

A serious case of insubordination amongst Indian troops is reported.

The 1st Imperial Service Lancers, dissatisfied with their pay, refused to don their uniforms. The Nizam ordered all men refusing duty to be dismissed. The order was being carried out when 100 men of the 2nd Lancers refused to attend the muster roll. Consequently 250 men of the 1st Lancers and over 100 of the 2nd Lancers were dismissed.

The attitude of the men is entirely non-violent. Both regiments have good war records.

LATEST CABLES.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

SOVIET PROPOSALS
SATISFACTORY.

Genoa, April 24th.

The committee dealing with Russia has adjourned, the chairman intimating that it is useless to continue, as the Soviet proposals are regarded as most unsatisfactory. The experts will meet again later without the Russians, to discuss their attitude, and the meeting—with the Russians—will only be resumed when these discussions are concluded.

CONFERENCE OF RAILWAY EXPERTS
RECOMMENDED.

The Transport Committee has decided that the administrations of the French railways should initiate the summoning of an international conference of Railway Experts at the earliest possible moment.

FRANCO-BRITISH COLLABORATION.

Paris, April 24th.

Reports from Genoa state that optimism prevails generally in Conference circles. An important private conversation between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Barthou took place on the occasion of the French Delegation's luncheon to the British Plenipotentiaries.

It is understood that the discussion, which was most cordial, disclosed an agreement between the British and French leaders on the necessity of adopting a common attitude.

The decisions reached are marked by a manifest desire for Franco-British collaboration, which is expected to give a favourable turn to the deliberations of the Conference.

EARLIER CABLES.

POSITION MORE SATISFACTORY.

Genoa, April 24th.

No. 1 Commission has resumed its labours.

The atmosphere of the conference generally to-day is described as sunshine after rain. The British delegates regard the position as more satisfactory.

The results already achieved include the practical completion of the labours of the Financial and Transport Commissions, while the Economic Commission has also made good progress.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S WARNING.

Genoa, April 24th.

Lord Birkenhead, in a speech dealing with the broad aspect of the conference, warmly denounced "those who never gave the conference a fair chance." He was confident that harmonious conclusions could be obtained; on the other hand, failure of the conference would result in one of the blackest moments since the Middle Ages.

MORE RUSSIAN REQUESTS.

Genoa, April 24th.

On the resumption of the expert committee dealing with Russia, the Soviet representatives submitted a document stating that in the event of the powers granting adequate credits and agreeing to *de jure* recognition, the Soviets would request complete suppression of war debts and a moratorium in respect of interest due to creditors.

FRANCE WILL CONCEDE NOTHING
TO GERMANS.

Basle-Duro, April 24th.

M. Poincaré, addressing the Meuse Council-General, said that France would only remain at Genoa on condition that she was not called upon to make concessions either to Germany or to Soviet Russia. It was indispensable that the Allies retain control of Germany's armaments. When Germany had been completely disarmed France would gladly follow suit. M. Poincaré concluded by saying that whatever occurred at Genoa the new situation resulting from the Russo-German treaty was one of the most formidable since the armistice, and must be examined in conjunction with the Allies. France was determined to preserve everything gained under the Treaty of Versailles.

PEKING SENSATION.

ITALIAN MINISTER'S WIFE TO BE
TRIED.

Rome, April 24th.

The Marchesa Durazzo (wife of the Italian Minister to China), who is alleged to have attempted to murder her rival at a Peking hotel, has left the nursing home in which she has been detained since she returned from China. The Marchesa was taken in a closed motor-car to a Peking hotel, where she will shortly be tried by the Court of Assizes in camera.

[Some sensation was caused in Peking last year by the death of Capt. Pietri, of the Italian Navy, who was stated to have committed suicide, and by an alleged attempt by the Marchesa to kill an Italian girl who had come out to Peking with the object of renewing her relations with the Captain.]

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

COMPETITION CONDEMNED.

London, April 24th.

Mr. Joseph B. Shedd, European manager of the United States Shipping Board, arrived at Plymouth from New York, where he has been conferring with the Board. He said that organization expenses in Europe had been reduced by 71 per cent, and advocated the restriction of routes and the elimination of competition between American ships.

BANTAM-WEIGHT CHAMPION-
SHIP.

LEDOUX WINS ON POINTS.

London, April 24th.

At Liverpool, in a contest for the European bantam-weight championship, Charles Ledoux (France) outpointed Tony Harrison of Hanley.

LATEST CABLES.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

BRITAIN'S PRESTIGE AFFECTED.

Genoa, April 24th.

Interviewed in regard to the statement of Mr. Chao Hsiu-chu, the Chinese representative on the Opium Commission of the League of Nations, that while the reports of the Chinese Government commissioners from twelve provinces or parts of provinces confirmed that poppy was again being cultivated to some extent, strict orders had been given for destruction of the crops when found, Sir John Jordan declared that the reports were futile, as they omitted the most important provinces. He had evidence that in February last, opium in some quarters was being cultivated over a greater area than for many years. He estimated the present production at 25 or 30 per cent. of the production of 1907.

Sir John described the policy of the Indian Government in continuing to send opium to Hongkong and elsewhere as very unsatisfactory. The Chinese argued that if India and other countries were supplying Chinese abroad with opium, why should not they grow it for China at home? British communities in the East were of opinion that the prestige of Britain was very seriously injured by this action.

FOREIGN OPIUM SMUGGLING IN
THE FAR EAST.

Sir John Jordan described the manner wherein the Chinese Government, from 1907 to 1917 gradually closed down on the cultivation of the poppy. This was one of the greatest reforms the world had ever seen, but unfortunately there had been a relapse. He wished that the Chinese Government had acknowledged the truth that there had been a recrudescence of poppy growing, which they were unable to suppress, owing to the disorganized state of the country.

This was one of the phases of China's evolution, and the world must be patient with her. He pointed out that practically all the country is in the hands of the military rulers, who usurped all authority. While very large quantities of morphia had been sent to the Far East, and there had been immense smuggling of Foreign opium. If the Opium Commission did not rise to the level of its opportunities, China, which hitherto had not manufactured morphia, would manufacture not only for her own consumption but for the markets of the world.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE CHINESE
GOVERNMENT.

Genoa, April 24th.

The commission concluded its consideration of the various Government's replies to the questionnaire sent out by the League of Nations on the opium traffic, and production in the Far East.

It passed a resolution concerning the fresh extension of poppy growing in China, and the measures to be suggested to the Chinese Government thereon.

The Japanese Delegate intimated his readiness to accept a committee of representatives of the League to open an enquiry into the introduction of morphia into China.

THE TROUBLE IN IRELAND.

STRIKE PARALYSES INDUSTRIES.

Dublin, April 24th.

Yesterday was silent and village-like in consequence of the 24 hours strike of the Irish Labour Party, which passed off according to the prearranged programme. The Free State when cut off from the outside world, experienced a complete cessation of normal activities.

The strike included trains, trams, steamers, telegraphs and telephones, whilst shops, hotels, theatres, and cinemas were closed. Nevertheless, beyond the posting of a bogus notice announcing the establishment of an Irish Workers Republic, the day passed off quietly.

No disturbances of any description are reported so far, but the general stoppage may possibly be continued.

EARLIER CABLES.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED IN
TWENTY-SIX COUNTIES.

London, April 24th.

In accordance with the Proclamation issued on the 21st inst., business is suspended in twenty-six Counties of Ireland. It is being carried on in Ulster but is hampered by the cessation of communications with the Free State. The isolation of Ireland as regards the United Kingdom is complete.

FURTHER OUTRAGES.

Later.

Two were killed and eight wounded at Belfast during the week-end, including a woman killed by a bomb which exploded at the door of a chapel amidst church-goers, and a man shot dead in his house as a reprisal for the murder of a woman.

ALLEGED CANNIBALISM IN
RUSSIA.U.S. COMMISSIONER DOES NOT
BELIEVE REPORT.

Riga, April 24th.

The United States Commissioner does not believe the report of an American relief worker having been eaten at Samara. He says that he has heard nothing of such an occurrence.

THE COTTON MARKET.

ENDEAVOUR TO CHECK FALL IN
PRICES.

Cairo, April 24th.

As an extraordinary measure, the Government is entering the cotton market as a purchaser in order to check the continued fall in prices.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

U.S. FLAGSHIP LEAVES MANILA.

Manila, April 24th.

The United States Flagship *Huron* has been ordered to proceed to China immediately, owing to the disturbed conditions prevailing there. She sails to-day.

CANTON NEWS.

RESIGNATIONS.

Mr. Chung Sau-nam, has resigned the post of Commissioner of Finance, and President Sun Yat-sen, has issued a mandate appointing Mr. T. T. Cheng, as Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung Province. Mr. Cheng is also Managing Director of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung.

General Chen Yung-hung, has resigned the post of Director-General of the Annual. It is expected that his successor will be Mr. Dai Cho-man, Chief of the Aviation Bureau of the Canton Army.

President Sun has circularised the Provincial officials instructing them to remain in their various posts. He explains that his purpose in returning to Canton is to make arrangements for the Northern Expedition, and as soon as these are completed he will lead the grand army from Shinkwan northward.

THE NEW "GARRISON COMMISSIONER."

General Ngai Bong-ping has assumed his new duties as Canton Garrison Commissioner and has issued a proclamation to the effect that he holds himself responsible for the peace and order of the city. For this purpose the papers forbidding new regulations which among other things will give the Commissioner "absolute power to arrest and punish according to law" any citizen or soldier guilty of misconduct, and also vesting in the Commissioner authority to censor telegrams and letters in the Post Office and also to inspect trains and steamers in the city limits.

THE NOTES OF THE PROVINCIAL BANK.

According to the *Canton Times* there has been an improvement in the market value of the notes of the Provincial Bank which is both great and sudden. Our contemporary yesterday said: "Since the inauguration of the new Governor, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Kwangtung Provincial Bank notes in the market have been rapidly advancing toward par value. It is reported that up to yesterday, they had gradually increased from 60 per cent. to 90 per cent. This rapid restoration of the Provincial Bank notes to their face value is due to the fact that a definite arrangement has been made to produce more subsidiary coins by the Government Mint, and that Governor Wu Ting-fang has declared his intention to take up a responsibility to maintain their value. A note took place called by Dr. Wu, at noon, yesterday, and was participated in by the Chairman of the Canton Chamber of Commerce and the Chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and other prominent merchants of the city to discuss the bank note question. All those present pledged their support and assistance to the Government in the settlement of the present financial crisis. The new appointment of Mr. T. T. Cheng as Commissioner of Finance who is concurrently the Manager of the Bank will also be bringing the matter to a satisfactory result."

POLICE COURT ARGUMENT.

The four men arrested on the *Amokusa Maru* the other day on suspicion of having been concerned in the recent Swatow bank robbery were again brought before Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, yesterday. Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared for the defendants.

Mr. D'Almada asked for bail to be fixed when it had been decided to fix the case for hearing on Tuesday week.

Mr. Lindell replied that he did not think that would be worth while because the amount would not be less than \$10,000 each.

The defending solicitor said that that amount was prohibitive and unreasonable. His clients spoke only the Swatow dialect, and he was in the position when he had to see them every 15 minutes in the goal to prepare his case.

Mr. Lindell replied that the bail was meant to be prohibitive. It was intended to obviate any chance of the prisoners getting away.

Sub-Inspector Shannon, in charge of the prosecution, said that three of the prisoners had been identified, and that was enough for the prosecution.

Mr. D'Almada referred to the Beaumont case which came before his Worship last week in which permission was given for the reduction of the bail. It was a bankruptcy case, Mr. D'Almada said, and the charge was a misdemeanour, as was that preferred against his clients.

Mr. Lindell said that there were many forms of misdemeanour. He was not disposed to argue further. The bail would stand at \$10,000.

MILLIARDS.

In the Palace Hotel Tournament, last night, at 6 p.m. P. Lammo forfeited to S. Ballou.

At 9 p.m. W. G. Gorrard—100, beat L. Goldenberg sc. The final scores were: Gorrard 220, Goldenberg 160, and the highest breaks: Gorrard 51, 19, 17, 16, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

At 10 p.m. G. W. Choung—200, beat A. J. Edmonds—100. At 9 p.m. A. Gorrard—150 beats W. Pitt—300.

KING OF SWEDEN'S VISIT
POSTPONED.

Stockholm, April 24th.

The King of Sweden's visit announced for May 4th, has been indefinitely postponed in consequence of the death of the Dowager Duchess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

FIGHTING THE MANCHURIAN
PLAGUE.

HOW DISEASE WAS CONTRACTED.

THE PRICE OF IMITATION SABLES.

At the point to which Dr. Wu's lecture on "The Manchurian Plague of 1920" was taken in yesterday's paper, the lecturer was explaining that in order to supply the world demand for imitation sable, ten thousand hunters annually penetrated to the mountainous recesses of North Manchuria to trap the marmot. In doing so, many of them contracted pneumonic plague.

Dr. Wu (who is Director of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service) described in some detail the conditions under which the hunters lived and worked, until it began to dawn upon the audience, as it must have done upon the investigators on the spot as they studied the problem; that here were all the predisposing conditions to pulmonary infection. The hunters would fix a wire house over the entrance to the marmot burrows and so entangle them. Four or five captures a day would bring in \$5—a good sum in Manchuria. The hunters lived in exceedingly unhygienic underground rooms. Fuel was very dear and the winter very severe—a temperature of minus 30 degrees was common—so, in order to keep warm and to economise, the people would live in these burrows, like the marmots—(laughter). In an underground chamber, 10 feet square, with practically no ventilation, from 10 to 20 people would assemble and sleep in bunks ranged in tiers, with the day's catch of pelts piled under the lowest beds. The hunters' clothes would be saturated with the blood of the marmots.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

"I mention these facts," continued Dr. Wu, "to show the connection they have with the origin of the plague. How do the marmots infect man with plague? In the first place, one is not quite sure that they do, in their ordinary state, harbour the plague bacilli. We have caught them, kept them and studied them, and we find that they can appear quite healthy and yet have the plague organisms and harbour them for many months. Our latest knowledge is that rats can become so immune to the bacilli that they harbour the organism in a chronic state. In handling the marmots captured, the hunter, who may easily have abrasions on his hands, can easily get the infection, either through the fingers, or through the flea, or possibly through the fur when handling the pelts. We are not quite sure, yet, how the infection is received.

The beginning of the epidemic constantly showed the bubonic and not the pneumonic type of plague. We tried to find the flea, but could not, and with that failure came the hiatus in our knowledge of the method of infection of the early cases. Later cases tended to be pneumonic in character; we could see the evolution from the one type to the other in our daily lists of cases—the bubonic, the septicaemic and the pneumonic.

PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE.

"Now as to the symptoms," continued Dr. Wu. "When a man catches pneumonic plague what does he look like? Unfortunately, he looks like an ordinary person. He usually complains of nothing until the disease has entered upon the third day." (Dr. Wu mentioned that the plague was always fatal generally in six days from the first, so that when the patient first became conscious of trouble he had only three days to live.)—"On the third day he complains of headache; on the fourth, he is really ill, he has fever—not very high—102 to 103 deg., severe headache, feels very dull, the face is pale or somewhat cyanosed (blue), the pulse derelict, as in typhoid fever, soft and easily compressible, not very fast, only 120.

"You cannot be sure that it is plague until the patient begins to cough, which occurs from 12 to 24 hours later. The infective stage is only reached when the patient coughs, and that is important because, if you can isolate the suspects before the cough sets in, you will be able to save all the contacts." Dr. Wu described the cough, the sputum and the bacilli, but perhaps the general reader will hardly want to know about that, especially as he may read this over the breakfast table. "Physical signs of the disease" may be omitted for the same reason.

ORGANISATION OF HEALTH MEASURES.

"Coming to the measures taken to fight the plague in Manchuria, Dr. Wu said that the patient was sent to the plague ward and the suspect to the suspect ward. If he showed further signs, the suspect went to the plague ward; if not, he was removed to a healthier locality. The "contacts" were put in railway wagons; and Dr. Wu was enthusiastic about the advantages of railway goods wagons as mobile isolation wards. They were a convenient unit because one would contain about ten persons—the number of contacts of one case, normally—and if a "suspect" appeared amongst the "contacts," he was removed, the contacts were put in another wagon and the first wagon was disinfected with steam. This was a simple and effective means, and the steam was obtained from a locomotive brought alongside on the adjacent railway track.

Dr. Wu was again highly technical when discussing the pathology of the plague, which he said would more fitly be called pulmonary than pneumonic. "We tried," he said, "to gather from our post-mortem findings the connection between the ending of the epidemic and the severity of the disease. It was very strange that, whatever we did, the plague would not abate for three months. In places where there was no medical organisation the plague also abated in three months." Dr. Wu indicated smilingly that medical men would like to have been able to claim that their efforts were responsible for the abatement, but this fact rather took the wind out of their sails. "We believe," he continued, "that the explanation may be this: that the organisms which cause plague were becoming so virulent that there was no time for them to produce pneumonia; without pneumonia you don't have sputum and without sputum you won't get infection; without infection, the plague disappears. (Laughter and applause). The organism by its virulence destroys itself; it is a logical conclusion: I don't know if I have made myself clear."

BACILLUS CURIOUSLY RESISTANT TO
ANTISEPTICS.

"We are also investigating means of curing the patients attacked by the disease. Is there any way of vaccinating them? In bubonic plague, the Haffkine vaccine and the German vaccine prepared by the agar method are used. These were tried in both our epidemics and proved useless; various injections were tried, with no result at all. Then, as to how far disinfectants help to kill the plague organism, we proved by experiment that very few of the ordinary disinfectants had any effect. The bacillus still lived after immersion in mercury perchloride solution of one in 500 for ten minutes and carbolic solution of one in 20 for twenty minutes. The only agent of disinfection which appeared to be rapid in action was alcohol; this acted in less than two minutes. (Laughter).

In conclusion, Dr. Wu indicated a line of research along which the solution of the plague immunisation problem, for mankind, might possibly be found. He explained that the plague bacillus was extremely harmful to man, but was not so to pigs, chickens or birds. The organisms found in swine plague, however, were dangerous to the animals, but not to man. "So it is quite possible," concluded Dr. Wu, "that we may utilise the 'cousins' of the pneumonic plague bacilli to cure its unfortunate victims." (Applause.)

A GRIM FUNERAL PYRE.

Questions were invited, and a student inquired as to the disposal of the bodies of those who died from plague. Dr. Wu LIEN-TSEH explained that he intended to refer to that matter during the exhibition of moving pictures which was to follow. Cremation was resorted to and the bodies were incinerated in large pits. It was impossible to supply coffins for them—they were so many—and a plague cart had to collect the corpses as in medieval times and they were then thrown into the pit, with occasional logs of wood added and kerosene oil poured on at intervals. This dreadful funeral pyre burned throughout the 24 hours when the plague was at its height. Once the fire was started with a little kerosene oil the natural fats in the bodies were sufficient to keep up the fire. In the epidemic of ten years ago, Dr. Wu added, there was once an accumulation of 4,000 bodies and they formed a line a mile long. The 4,000 corpses were burned in two days.

The moving pictures which were then exhibited were not the least interesting part of the afternoon's programme. Great pains had been taken to make them as complete a record as possible of the grim scenes in Harbin during the epidemic and of the methods of treatment, isolation and research adopted in dealing with plague. Interesting views were included of Harbin, which, in ten years, has grown into a great city, with many factories and industries and is now, Dr. Wu remarked, "almost as crowded as Hongkong."

The audience showed its appreciation of the lecture at the close by enthusiastic applause.

LOCAL PLAGUE MEASURES.

At the Sanitary Board yesterday it was announced that two cases of plague had just occurred in Wansai Road, in houses just beyond those in regard to which the Sanitary Board recently took special powers for cleansing. It was decided to include Nos. 129 to 130 in that order, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Pearce) remarking that "he would like to be beforehand with the plague there, if he could" and take out ceilings and stop up rat-holes before any more cases of plague occurred.

Last week 77 cases of plague were reported and 66 of the sufferers died. During Saturday and Sunday 28 new cases were reported, with a death-roll of 14.

OPIUM TRAFFIC.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR A YOUTH.

A Chinese youth was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour for the unlawful possession of 35 taels of prepared non-Government opium and 34 taels of raw opium, by Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, yesterday. The drug was found tied round his waist.

At the same court another Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of 126lbs. of illicit raw opium worth \$4,440, seized by Revenue Officers on board the s.s. *Takouki Maru* on the previous day, hidden among a quantity of camphor.

M. A. E. Hall appeared for the defence and asked for a remand, this the Magistrate granted until to-morrow morning, fixing bail in the sum of \$10,000.

There was another fatal landslide in the Colony yesterday. This time it was at Shaukiwan. A coolie working on the hill-side there was caught in the moving mass and crushed to death between two pieces of rock. His body was recovered after two hours' strenuous work. Another coolie was injured by a falling stone and had to be removed to hospital.

Mr. Neil MacArthur, of Taikeo Docks, was injured, on Monday, by being accidentally ridden down by one of his fellow members of the staff, Mr. A. M. Holland, who was driving a motor-cycle with a passenger in the side-car. The cycle got out of control coming down the steep roadway from Stanley Terrace and knocked Mr. MacArthur down. One of his legs was so badly hurt that his removal to the Government Civil Hospital was necessary.

BOTTLED IN ENGLAND Ross's "R" BRAND PILSENER BEER



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Sole Proprietors: STEPHEN SMITH & CO., LTD., 20, LONDON, ENGLAND.**"THE AERIAL ARIEL"**
FRANES OF MYSTERIOUS FIRES.

New York, March 14th.

Blue flames leaping and crackling from walls and furniture in private houses, strange fires which burst without warning from mattresses and carpets, unseen hands delivering playful slaps upon the persons of exasperated investigators, are some of the disturbing phenomena which are being daily reported from various parts of the United States and Canada.

They follow the long accounts published for several days past in American and Canadian newspapers of strange happenings of a similar nature in a farmhouse near Antigonish (Nova Scotia), which has now been abandoned by its demoralized occupants following the failure of an investigation lasting a week conducted by Dr. Walter Prince, Director of the American Society for Scientific Research.

Mr. Edward O'Brien, a well-known scientific lecturer in Boston, advances the theory that the fires and other manifestations are caprices of what punsters christened an "aerial Ariel." Mr. O'Brien points out that the Antigonish farmhouse lies in a direct line between two of the most powerful wireless stations in America, and says that the fires and other manifestations are caused by an electrical current passing through them. Under suitable weather conditions, he adds with the calm detachment of the scientist, there is no reason why a house should not be burned to the ground.

An added interest is attached to his theory by report from Alva (Oklahoma) this morning of events in the house of Mrs. Ona Smith, a paralytic. As the unfortunate woman lay in bed blue flames burst at intervals from the mattress, from pictures on the wall, even from the clothing worn by the patient. Witnesses, who include the patient's doctor, policemen, and newspaper reporters, declare that the flames sometimes appear to leap out of the air.—Times.

LACK OF THE BEST MEN.

LORD GLADSTONE ON EDUCATION.

Viscount Gladstone distributed the prizes at the Boys' County School, Harrow, on March 14th, and said they must remember three things. Firstly, they must always keep in mind the meaning and purpose of education; secondly, take an interest in everything they were doing; and, thirdly, take a cheerful view of life. If they would stick to those three things in school and after school they would do well by themselves and by their parents and become good citizens of this country. Great Britain was getting a load upon it, which was too heavy for it to bear. It was very difficult to find good enough men for the places of responsibility, which were scattered all over the world, which to be filled by British people. It was difficult to find really trained people. There were good specialists and a certain number of admirable men, but there was a shortage of the best men because of the deficiencies of education in times that were past. He rejoiced to think that a change had come, because it was in the education of Great Britain that its greatest hope lay.

DEAN AND MODERN DISCONTENTS.

Dean Inge delivered an address at University College on "Religion and the State." He said there must be some very deep ground for the widespread discontent which had overtaken Western civilisation. There was not much happiness or contentment where, and he thought the reason was that we had lost faith in those values which were the motive force of our social life. Civilisation presented the spectacle of a tree which was in danger of dying at the roots. When masses of men began to ask themselves whether it was "worth while," we were inclined to think that the disease from which we were suffering must be serious. Perhaps now that we saw more clearly the defects of our ideals before the Great War we should be more likely to listen to some remedies that might bring about a better state of things. If politicians came to regard themselves as officers of a holy corporation, pledged to stand or fall by the noblest ideals, then the whole spirit of political life would be altered. There did not seem to be any reason why Governments should be unjust in foreign policies, nor why they should appeal to the worst passions of the electors. The evil was partly due to the shifting of responsibility. It seemed to him that what we wanted above all things was to emphasise that Christianity was first and foremost the standard of values—the way of looking at life.

ART AND THE WINDOW-BOX.

Lord Leverhulme, addressing a meeting of students of the St. John's Wood School of Art last month, said that the inspiration of art was for everybody. If art were not within reach, still inspiration could be gathered from the flowers. He thought flowers were very closely allied to the greatest works of art. This theory was very closely in accord with the pet idea of his that every house in the United Kingdom should have a garden, and failing that there should be a window-box. We were living in a very materialistic age, an age of materialism, and the artist, who could produce beautiful pictures was like the sun which warmed and melted the ice. He asked them to believe that the business man got as much pleasure out of building up a business as any of them could get out of creating a work of art. Business and art were interdependent, and he was convinced that combined they could make a better and a brighter world for succeeding generations.

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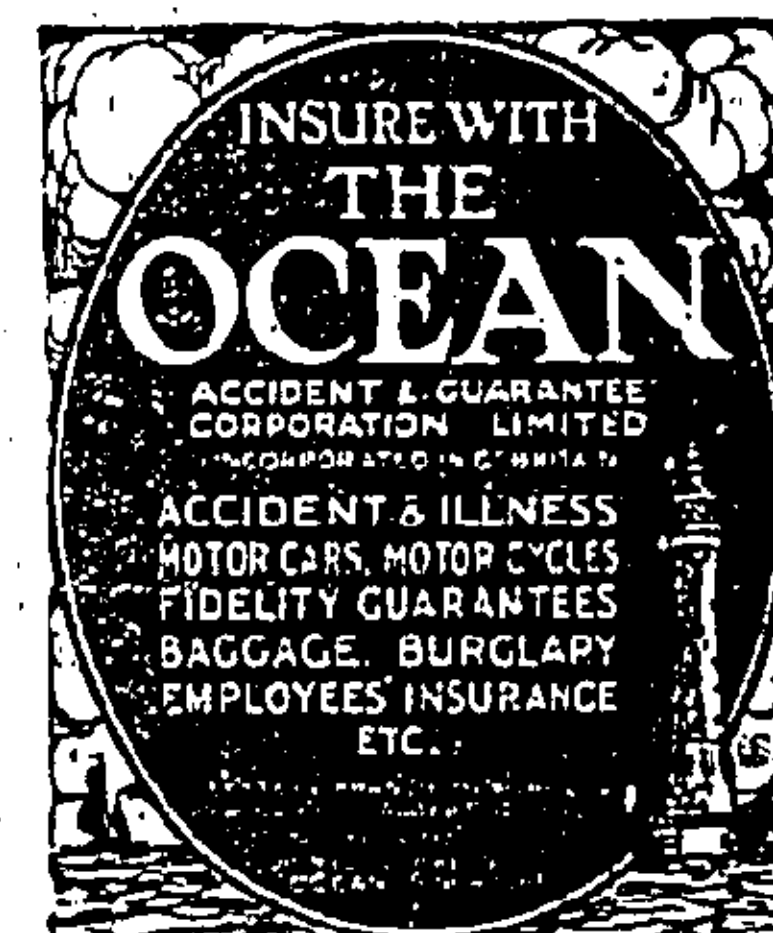
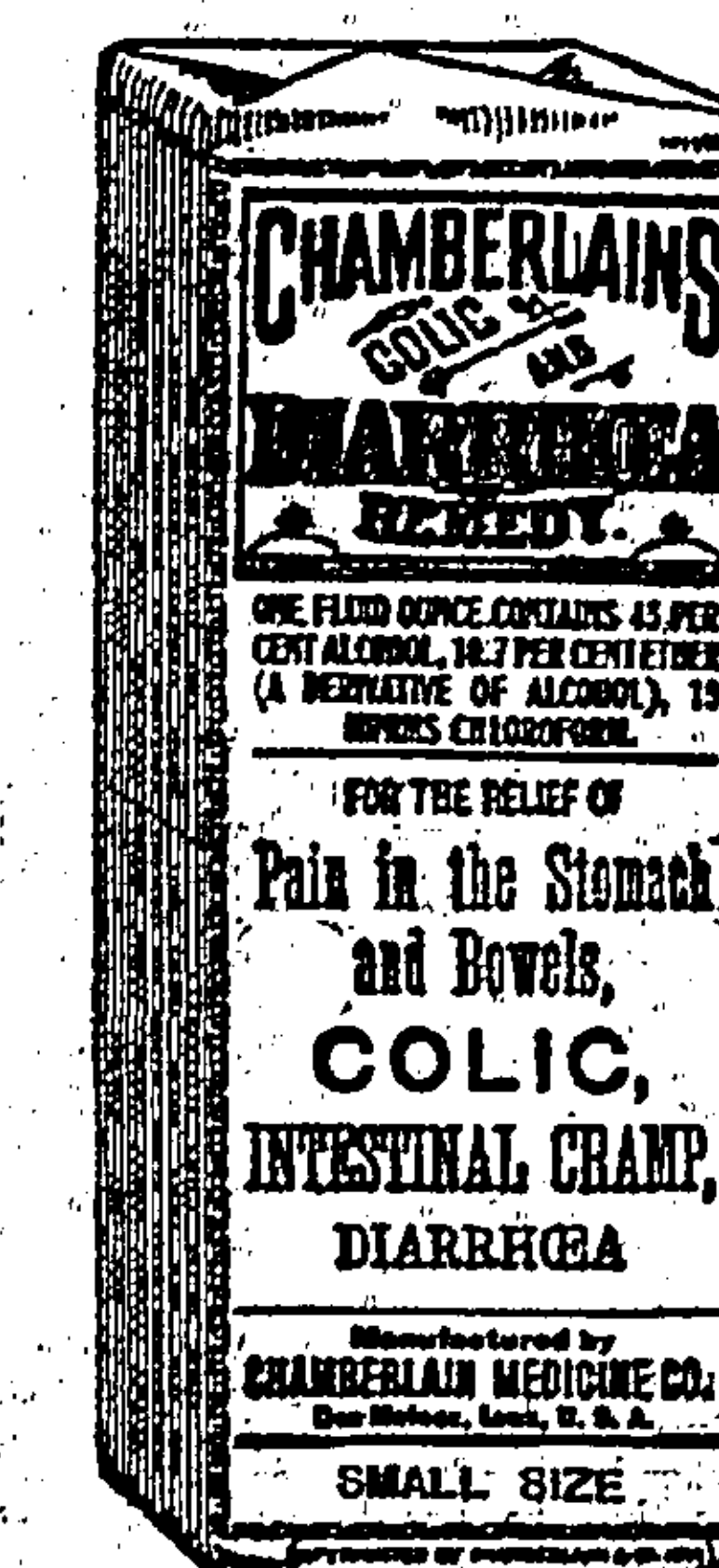
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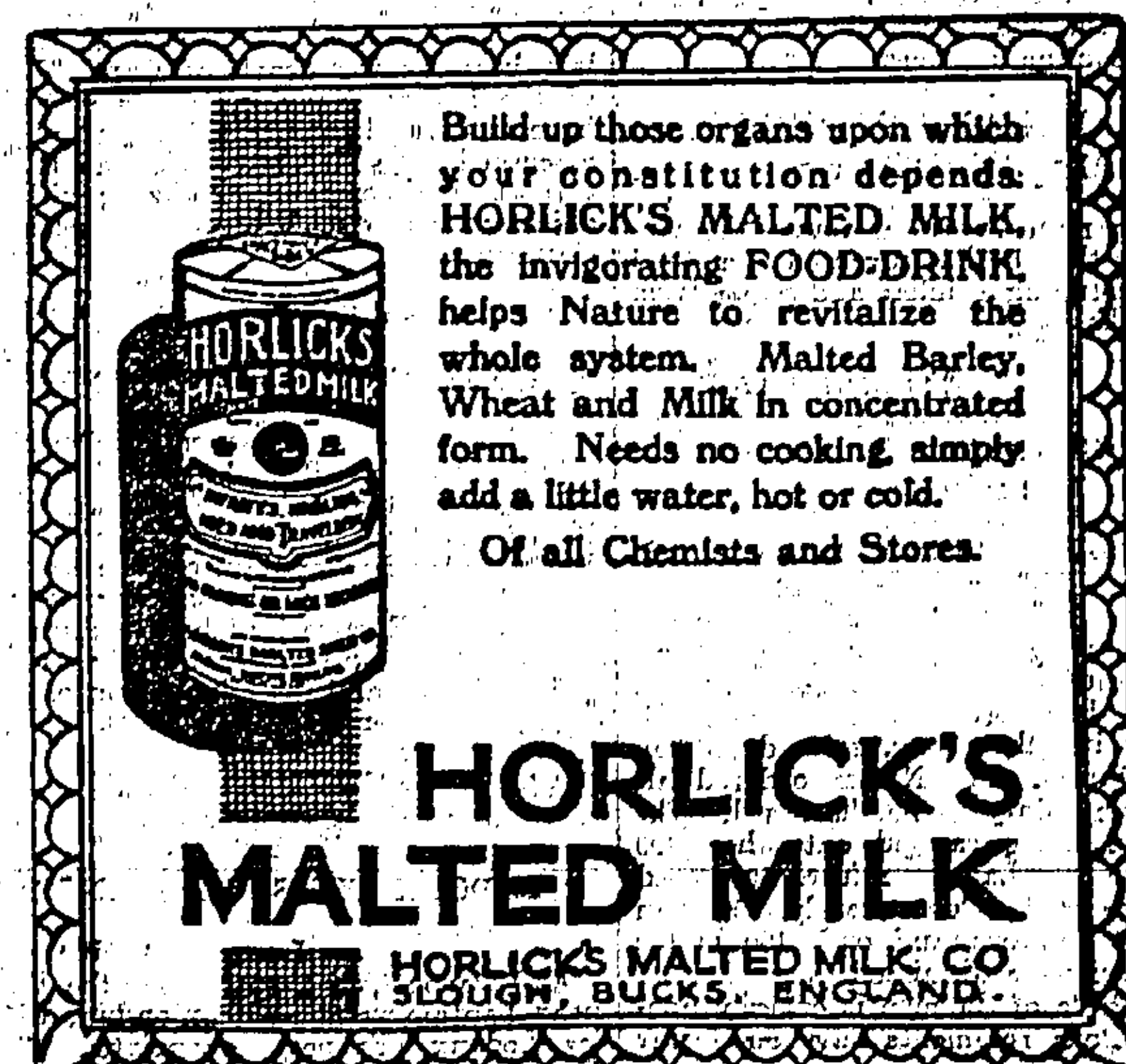
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THE MONTAGU-CURZON DISPUTE.

LORD CURZON EXPLAINS.

The Marquis Curzon was more than equal to the occasion on March 14th. Important as it was, and as it was manifestly felt to be by the large gathering of peers and the throng of Privy Counsellors standing by the Throne, he made it even more ceremonial still by the studied dignity of his words and bearing. After Mr. Chamberlain's statement of the day before, no one doubted that the Foreign Secretary had a strong case; but no one could have conceived, after hearing his explanation, that Mr. Montagu would have been so reckless with his reputation, when the reply was bound to come so soon and to be so deadly when it came. Lord Curzon's concluding words were that he was quite at a loss to say whether Mr. Montagu's private or public conduct was the more "inexplicable and surprising," and that in choosing those epithets he was astonished at his own moderation. He had so plainly won every trick in the game that he could afford to dismiss his challenger with a sarcasm, and not seek to crush him with moral rebuke.

The charge of Mr. Montagu against Lord Curzon was that he had "connived" at the publication of the Viceroy's manifesto, when it was still open to him to raise the matter in Cabinet, and so stop publication. Lord Curzon's explanation was that he was so "dumbfounded" in Cabinet room at Mr. Montagu's statement to him in private conversation that he had already authorised publication, that he at once "closed conversation," and resumed his seat at the Cabinet table. If Mr. Montagu had but given him the slightest hint that there was still time to countermand publication he would have at once invited the Cabinet to send such a prohibition, but he naturally assumed that publication had already taken place, in view of the urgency of the Viceroy's second telegram and of Mr. Montagu's statement that he had cabled permission. Lord Curzon added that he was ill at the time, and had only gone to the Cabinet because of some urgent Foreign Office business, and so he left the meeting as soon as that business was done with.

However, feeling "profoundly disturbed and dismayed," he wrote Mr. Montagu the now famous private letter that same Monday afternoon, and vainly awaited a reply all Tuesday and Wednesday. He had himself kept no copy but had received one yesterday morning—evidently from Mr. Montagu—and Lord Curzon complained strongly of his late colleague's action in forcing the publication of a private letter, describing it as "an unprecedented and intolerable thing, and not consistent with the honour of public life." Lord Curzon led up to the reading of the letter very skillfully by reminding the Peers of the vilifying epithets which Mr. Montagu had used in respect of it—"plaintive, hectoring, bullying, complaining"—and inviting them to form their own opinion upon it.

"OF DANGEROUS IMPORT."

The letter proved to be, as Lord Curzon very justly observed a little later, rather more "formal" than one would have expected, as between two closely associated colleagues, but there was nothing in it to justify Mr. Montagu's epithets, and certainly no trace or indication of bullying. Lord Curzon's main point in the letter was that it seemed to him of very dangerous import that a subordinate branch of the British Government should seek to dictate to the Foreign Office the lines of Imperial policy with respect to the Turks in Thrace and Smyrna, and that Indian Moslem opinion should decide British policy towards Mohammedans in all other parts of the Empire. He hoped, therefore, that this would be the last of these unfortunate pronouncements, or that, if any other were contemplated, Mr. Montagu would allow him a chance of expressing his opinion upon it in Cabinet. The last two words are most important. For whether Mr. Montagu meant it or not, the words he used at Cambridge seemed to imply that Lord Curzon had requested him to obtain his personal sanction as Foreign Minister in future rather than submit the matter to the Cabinet.

Lord Curzon's triumph, as far as the House of Lords was concerned was absolute and complete. He did not overact his part. He said "all that was needed and no more, with the result that the whole House was with him, and the natural flow of Opposition sympathy with Mr. Montagu was checked and turned back by the circumstance that he had put himself entirely out of court. Lord Curzon did not attempt to excuse the inexcusable. Mr. Montagu, he said, had committed a breach of the ordinary courtesies of Cabinet procedure to which he could recall no precedent, and he stated quite frankly that Lord Curzon's letter did not deserve the epithets which Mr. Montagu had applied to it. On the other hand, he left bound to remember that Mr. Montagu had done signal service to India, and even his breach of duty as a Cabinet Minister was "less surprising" than it would have been if he had belonged to a Cabinet which had faithfully observed the old tradition of collective Cabinet responsibility. This typical Creweian pinprick was followed by the pious hope that the whole unfortunate episode might be blotted out of the minds of all who were about to take part in the forthcoming Conference in Paris on the revision of the Treaty of Sevres—a very pious and laudable hope, to which all might say "Amen."—Daily Telegraph.

MR. MONTAGU'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Montagu, as was confidently expected, attended in the House of Commons on March 15th to reply to Lord Curzon and his accusers, and delivered a speech charged with great passion, eloquently declaimed, and thrilling in passages with indignation and emotion. "This is the unhappiest moment

of my life," he exclaimed, as he sank back on to the bench on the conclusion of an eloquent peroration, in which he told the House how he had gloried in his work at the India Office, and explained the ideals which had sustained him, and for a moment it seemed as though he were going to lose his self-control.

The main body of the House was cold towards him—very cold—though he was not without sympathisers on the Labour and Liberal benches, and he spoke most of the time in a silence which was as frigid as that of a mortuary. But indignation lent him vigour, and, moreover, Mr. Montagu is manifestly under the fired impression that he is a terribly illused man. He does not admit that he has done anything that he should not have done; what he feels is that he has been cruelly treated by his late colleagues in the Government, of which, as he said, he was proud to be a member—colleagues who, as he thought, were all his loyal friends. Why they had turned and repudiated him he did not say; but he kept on reiterating that the "grave constitutional outrage" with which he was charged was nothing but a pretence, especially as it came from a Government which more than any other had failed to maintain the tradition of collective Cabinet responsibility.

The facts which he begged the House to keep in mind were these:

1. That before the Cabinet meeting on Monday every Minister had had the Viceroy's telegram in his possession forty-eight hours.
2. That he saw his colleagues on the first three days of the week, and none of them alluded to the "outrage" which he had committed.
3. That the only action taken by any one of them was the "foolish" letter of Lord Curzon.
4. That he was obliged to refer to that letter, because without doing so he could not make his case.
5. That he was present at the Cabinet on Wednesday and no one said a word.
6. That if Lord Curzon had been so deeply wounded he ought to have raised the matter at once in the Cabinet on Monday.
7. That there was "more than a chance" that if a telegram had been sent off at once to India, publication might have been stopped.

Mr. Montagu, therefore declared in effect that Lord Curzon could not absolve himself of responsibility, and after referring to the letter, from which he had not wished to quote, but to which he was bound to refer, he really could not help his self.

Then followed a passage in which the ex-Minister very successfully defended himself against the grave charge of "baving," misrepresenting the tenor of Lord Curzon's letter. It was a question of punctuation, he said. "A clumsy, loose, rhetorical expression" of his in his speech at Cambridge and made many people imagine that he had been guilty of intentional misinterpretation. Here Mr. Montagu won the whole House round to his explanation, and convinced that he had never meant to say, as it was thought he said, that Lord Curzon invited him next time to confer with him about publication and not with the Cabinet, though that was what most people who read the phrase understood him to mean.

In the later passages of his speech Mr. Montagu protested against Lord Curzon's reference to India as "a subordinate branch of the British Government," and argued that if the India Government had a right to express its view it was no good hushing it up. The Viceroy's telegram was not an attempt to dictate to the British Government and people, and India was entitled to a predominant voice in the settlement of the Turkish problem. ally, he gave the reasons why, though he had "fundamentally differed from the Government" on their Near East policy, he had not resigned. Had he done so, he feared it might have a disastrous effect on India, and, moreover, he loved and gloried in his work, and he thought he enjoyed the loyalty of his colleagues.

Such was Mr. Montagu's apologia, and as an example of rhetorical pleading it was a performance of great ability and power, which would have been even more effective had it been made in the House of Commons on Thursday or Friday last, immediately after his resignation, without the interposition of the most unfortunate Cambridge speech. In that case the intentional misrepresentation issue need never have arisen.

Mr. Chamberlain replied, and Mr. Asquith pointed the moral that the Government should get back without delay to the "old straight ways" of honest party Government impossible for a Coalition to follow.—Daily Telegraph.

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MANILA	via MOI & KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 28th April, Noon.
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SHANGHAI	via SWATOW	"TUNGSA"	Saturday, 29th April, Noon.
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Georgi, French str., 777 tons, Capt. E. Wauque, from Keelung, with coal. Kimura.
Kwanglo, Chinese str., 548 tons, Capt. H. Maki, from Bangkok, with a general cargo. Yuen Shing Fat.
Lushan Maru, from Canton.
Taito Maru, Japanese str., 1,135 tons, Capt. T. Hongo, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. N.Y.K.
Van Oost, Dutch str., 2,232 tons, Capt. J. J. Chasen, from Amoy, with a general cargo. J.C.J.L.
 April 25th.
Glengary, British str., 3,495 tons, from London and Singapore, with a general cargo. J.M. & Co.
Hanchung, Chinese str., 1,238 tons, Capt. Newburg, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jawa Maru, Japanese str., 2,285 tons, Capt. J. Kojima, from Moji, with a general cargo. O.S.K.
Kalyan, British str., 5,625 tons, Capt. S. Finch, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
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Tongler, Chinese str., 882 tons, Capt. T. Mori, from Chien, with a general cargo. Yui Tai Hong.
Tunglung, Chinese str., 254 tons, Capt. Chan Chou, from Fort Bayard, with a general cargo. Shun Cheong S.S. Co.

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Georgi, for Whampoa.
Glengary, for Shanghai.
Glynn, for Saigon.
Hanchung, for Canton.
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Jude, for Pakhoi.
Kasun, for Pakhoi.
Kalyan, for Singapore.
Kanchow, for Canton.
Lorston, for Singapore.
Matsue Maru, for Shanghai.
Monteagle, for Shanghai.
Pleumprah, for Saigon.
Proner, for Saigon.
Ratto, for Saigon.
Taito Maru, for Canton.
Tunglung, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. **Fusang**, on April 26th:—Miss Lee, Mr. G. E. Naughton, Mr. W. McFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Salzman.

DEPARTURES.

Per Blue Funnel s.s. **Taito Maru**:—Mrs. C. J. Hewitt, Mrs. E. M. Fawcett, Mrs. K. Kruger, Mrs. S. M. McCrea, Mr. Evans, Mr. E. Fawcett, Mr. S. B. Chamberlain, Mrs. M. M. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Smith, Mrs. J. L. McPherson, Rev. J. J. Thompson, Mrs. J. B. Ross, Mrs. R. Churcher, Mrs. E. S. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson, Mr. S. Jones, Mr. C. J. Bastedo, Mr. and Mrs. Selton, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Childer, Mr. G. Cornack, Mr. C. Gadi, Dr. W. H. Waterous, Mr. W. H. Styles, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, Mr. R. McGregor, Major and Mrs. Parr.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. **Karoo** from New York left Manila yesterday, and is due to arrive here on the 29th inst.
 The s.s. **Sunning** left Shanghai on April 23rd (via Swatow), and is due at Hongkong on April 27th.
 The s.s. **Suigun** left Shanghai on April 23rd (via Amoy), and is due at Hongkong on April 27th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. **Kashima Maru** (European line) left Shanghai for Hongkong on April 24th, and is expected here on April 27th.
 The T.K.K. s.s. **Tengo Maru** arrived at Manila on the 25th inst., and sails 28th inst., being due at Hongkong 28th inst., a.m.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. **Sado Maru** (European line) left London for Hongkong via Suez on April 22nd, and is expected here on June 1st.
 The P. & O. s.s. **Khyber** is expected to leave Singapore on May 1st, and to arrive at Hongkong on May 6th.
 The R.M.S. **Empress of Asia** left Vancouver for Hongkong, via Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila, on April 20th, and is due here on or about May 11th.
 The P. & O. s.s. **Khiva** arrived at London on April 24th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Blossom Heath (Kerr Steamship Co.), due April 28th.
Dongola (P. & O.), due April 28th.
Empress of Japan, due April 28th.
Burgas (B.L.), due April 29th, p.m.
Kashima (Bank Line), due May 22nd.
Karoo Maru (T.K.K.), due April 30th.
Matsue Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 10th.
Tengo Maru (T.K.K.), due April 27th.
Kashima Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 27th.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 25th, at 11.57.—Pressure has increased very considerably at Vladivostok, moderately at Weihaiwei and slightly from Hongkong to Tsingking. It has increased slightly from Shanghai to Formosa.

The depression is now central near Vladivostok.
 Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 25th inst., 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 11.91 inches, against an average of 10.48 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District. Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. or variable winds, fresh to moderate; overcast rain.
 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooki. The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 25th.

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 5 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.81	29.88
Temperature	82	71	69
Humidity	26	79	80
Wind Direction	E	Calm	NNE
Force	2	0	0
Weather	—	0	od
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.11

Highest open-air Temperature on 24th, 82
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 25th, 69

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 26th April to 2nd May, 1922.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	High Water.		Low Water.	
		H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
Wed.	26	8 34	5 6	3 34	1 3
Thur.	27	9 7	6 3	3 13	1 6
Fri.	28	9 58	5 5	3 4	1 0
Sat.	29	10 27	5 3	3 35	2 2
Sun.	30	10 31	6 7	4 28	1 0
Mon.	1	11 18	5 8	5 8	0 9
Tues.	2	11 39	4 8	4 35	0 7
Wed.	3	12 0	5 0	5 50	0 9
Thur.	4	12 19	7 0	5 6	0 0
Fri.	5	12 21	4 5	6 43	1 0
Sat.	6	1 34	4 3	5 40	3 3
Sun.	7	0 8	6 7	7 45	1 2

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HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARH

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 THERAPION NO. 2
 THERAPION NO. 3

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PRESS

with which is incorporated

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Java Service

HONGKONG to AMOY, May 1st.

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE and JAVA PORTS, May 9th.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

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FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

s.s. "PERSIA" sailing on or about 27th April

s.s. "TRIESTE" sailing early in May.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

s.s. "PERSIA" sailing on or about 9th May.

s.s. "TRIESTE" sailing end of May.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

s.s. "UMONA" sailing about the end of Apr.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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Agents.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

FUSHIMI MARU (For Keelung and Japan) Wednesday, 3rd May, at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU (To be transhipped at Kobe into YOKOHAMA MARU) Monday, 15th June, at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c. Friday, 28th Apr., at 11 a.m.

KASHEIMA MARU Wednesday, 17th May, at 11 a.m.

HAKONE MARU Friday, 5th May.

LAMBURG via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM. Friday, 5th May.

TOTTOBI MARU Saturday, 27th May.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and VALENCIA. Saturday, 27th May.

TATSUNO MARU Tuesday, 16th May, at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c. Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Friday, 5th May.

TANGO MARU Friday, 5th May.

NEW YORK via PANAMA. Friday, 5th May.

NEW YORK via Suez. Friday, 5th May.

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAIE

KAWACHI MARU Beginning of June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo. Sunday, 30th April.

YEBOSHI MARU (omitting Penang) Sunday, 30th April.

JALOUTTA via Rangoon. Thursday, 27th April.

BENGAL MARU Thursday, 27th April.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. Friday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Friday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

BANGHAI, ROBE & YOKOHAMA. Thursday, 27th April, at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU Thursday, 27th April, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

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FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

"Dowry" Due Hongkong 22nd May.

"West Prospect" Leave Hongkong 24th May.

"Dowry" Due Hongkong 11th June.

"West Prospect" Leave Hongkong 13th June.

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"West Orowa" Due Hongkong 4th May.

"West Orowa" Leave Hongkong 5th May.

"West Farallon" Due Hongkong 24th May.

"West Farallon" Leave Hongkong 26th May.

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JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES. Phone No. 3008

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Tel. No. 155. Tel. No. 140.

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SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL.

For MANILA AND NEW YORK.

s.s. "BLOSSOM HEATH" sailing on or about the 30th April.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

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FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

"CITY OF CALCUTTA" ... 5th May, ... London, Dunkirk and Antwerp.
 "CITY OF FERIN" ... 18th May, ... London, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

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To Boston and New York.

"KARROO" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th May.
 "BELLEROPHON" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th May.
 "BURYADES" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th May.
 "DEUCALION" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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For freight and particulars apply to—

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MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS & DEPARTMENTS. SAILING DATES.

SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA ... "ANGKOR" ... 15,200 ... On or about 28th April.
 "ANGERS" ... 15,000 ... On or about 22nd May.
 MARSEILLES, via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, ANG, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 2nd May.
 "PORTEOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 18th May.

COMMERCIAL LINE

HAYRE, DUNKIRK & ANTWERP ... "COM. RAMEL" ... On or about 22nd April.

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FOR

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AND RETURN

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HAILONG ... Capt. W. Cooper ... Friday, 28th April, at 1 p.m.
 HAIHONG ... Capt. W. O. Pomeroy ... Tuesday, 2nd May, at 1 p.m.
 HAIHONG ... Capt. J. R. Thomson ... Friday, 5th May, at 1 p.m.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (approx)	Destination
"KALYAN"	8,987	16th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said, Marseilles & London.
"DUNERA"	5,400	3rd May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"PLASSY"	7,348	10th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	5,000	24th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SICILIA"	6,700	8th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,000	21st June	do.
"DELTA"	5,100	1st July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SOUDAN"	7,000	15th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"CHANDA"	6,808	28th Apr., noon	Singapore only.
"JAPAN"	6,053	2nd May	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"St. ALBANS"	5,000	5th May	Manila, Cebu, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections with the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers from Australia to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver and San Francisco, etc., or per The New Zealand S.S. Co.'s vessels to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NERBUDDA"	7,911	27th Apr., D.L.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"DONGOLA"	5,000	29th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"BURYALTS"	3,570	30th Apr.	Amoy only.
"EASTERN"	3,588	6th May	Kobe and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Passengers measuring not more than 3 ft. 3 in. x 3 ft. 3 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, MARSEILLES.

Monthly 41-ton service via Singapore and Port Said, Thursday, 18th May.

BURNON, AIRE, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DUBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Thursday, 13th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"MALAY MARU" ... Thursday, 13th May.

DELI & RANGKOR via SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd May.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"JAYA MARU" ... Wednesday, 28th April.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & CANADA.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 28th April.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan, Korea, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... Thursday, 4th May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"DELEBES MARU" ... Tuesday, 16th May.

JAPAN PORTS—via Yokohama & Shanghai.

"LONDON MARU" ...

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodations for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 20th April.

TARAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHI MARU" ... Thursday, 4th May.

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Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

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(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"CHANGSHA"	On 28th Apr., D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHEKSHEN"	On 28th Apr., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KANCHOW"	On 28th Apr., noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th Apr., noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 28th Apr., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 30th Apr., noon.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 30th Apr., noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 2nd May, noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 2nd May, noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"WOOCHOW"	On 4th May, noon.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 10th May, 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample space for baggage and provisions. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly) taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Ports and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMER	Tonnage	Leave Hongkong	Arrive San Francisco
TENYO MARU	14,000	May 18th	May 28th
KOREA MARU	14,000	May 18th	May 28th
SHINYO MARU	14,000	May 18th	May 28th
PRESTO MARU	14,000	May 18th	May 28th
TATTO MARU	14,000	May 18th	May 28th
SIBERIA MARU	14,000	May 18th	May 28th

Calling at Dairen.

Calling at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARIKA & IQUIQUE.

Through by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

STEAMER TONNAGE LEAVE HONGKONG

SEIYO MARU 14,000 May 18th

KAKUYO MARU 14,000 May 18th

GINYO MARU 14,000 May 18th

* Omis Manila.

For full information regarding passenger freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building Tel. No. 274 & 73.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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MANAGING AGENT, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

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Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$30.00 First class throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... May 2nd ... May 25th

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... May 25th ... June 18th

S.S. "ROSLIE STATE" ... June 18th ... July 13th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight only.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" ... April 27th

HAIPHONG

MANILA-HO OLULU-SAN FRANCISCO

Freight and Passengers

Sails from Hongkong, Sails from Manila, Arrives San Francisco

S.S. "CREOLE STATE" ... June 2nd ... June 25th

S.S. "WOLVERINE STATE" ... June 25th ... July 23rd

S.S. "CREOLE STATE" ... Aug. 4th ... Aug. 27th

S.S. "WOLVERINE STATE" ... Sept. 1st ... Sept. 24th

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Cable Address: "SOLANO." Union Building, Hongkong.

Agents at Canton: REISS & Co.

Telephone 141.

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